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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Principal School Medical Officer

FOR

1961

ON THE

**HEALTH, WELFARE, AND  
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES**

KENNETH O. A. VICKERY, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*



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HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT,  
AVENUE HOUSE,  
EASTBOURNE.  
October, 1962.

*To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the  
County Borough of Eastbourne*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the seventieth Annual Report of the work of the department.

At the time of writing the Hospital Plan for England and Wales and the Council's own Ten-Year Plan are under active consideration. The former report stresses the importance of an interlocking of community and hospital services. Whilst such integration is ultimately essential if the burden on the taxpayer and ratepayer is not to become intolerable it is unlikely to be realised so long as the present administrative and financial divisions between the services exist.

In the meantime the local authority is more likely to be influenced by the very real pressures of evident need in the community than by proposals designed to reduce the cost of running the hospital services. In all events it remains vitally necessary to keep local authority services under constant review in the light of the rapidly changing needs of society and at all times to ensure that the services provided do not duplicate those which are adequately fulfilled by other branches of the National Health Service or Welfare State.

The priorities of the work of the department are now seen as follows:

*1. Promotion of Health*

By education and encouragement of healthy ways of living, commencing with young parents-to-be and continued with the expectant mother, the attainment for every individual in the community of the optimum of the potential of health endowed at birth. This potential varies from individual to individual and embraces longevity, resistance to disease and ability to withstand adverse conditions. Health education to meet the needs of age, sex and occupation to be continued throughout life and directed towards the attainment of sound mental and physical health.

*2. The Prevention of Disease*

Specific action undertaken in the environment or directed towards the individual, such as public hygiene, vaccination and immunisation to prevent the occurrence of specific disease.

*3. Community Care of the Sick, Handicapped or Infirm*

Notwithstanding efforts under (1) and (2) above, a tremendous volume of ill-health and infirmity continues to arise. Much of this is

preventible and is a continued challenge, some is the inevitable consequence of declining years. This work necessitates the costly services of home nursing, home help and residential homes. The approach must nevertheless be preventive and rehabilitative in outlook, thereby facilitating a fuller life and postponing the necessity for the most expensive services—full residential care in a home or hospital. The Mental Health Act has brought added responsibility in terms of day and residential care of a number of persons who were formerly cared for in hospital. Subject to their not being a source of mental ill-health to those around them this may be regarded as a step up the preventive ladder.

The following comments are made in relation to individual services within the framework of the priorities above:

### *Statistical*

In common with the pattern for the country as a whole, the birth-rate rose again, now standing at 12.6, the highest since the falling-off of the post-war increase in 1950.

The death-rate from cancer of 3.43 per 1,000 population is the highest figure since comparable records began in 1904. More specifically the total of fifty deaths from cancer of the lung is probably also an all-time record, being fourteen in excess of last year's total, although a strict comparison is not possible prior to 1950 (when the number of deaths was nineteen).

Notwithstanding gratifying improvements in the state of the national health, this rising incidence of cancer and of certain other degenerative diseases all prone to occur in the prime of life, is a challenge. A direct relationship between cancer of the lung and cigarette smoking has been worked out, and more recently, the consumption of certain tranquillising drugs has been added to factors in early pregnancy which can cause congenital deformity in the offspring.

It is highly probable that other similar relationships exist in which connection it is not unreasonable to view with concern the ever increasing sophistication of food. The dilemma of the age is how to feed a rising world population under ever more civilised conditions and at the same time avoid the consequences of chemical fertilisation and insecticides, chemical processing, hormonisation and heat treatment of food. Other sophistication occurs for no better reason than the manufacture and sale of profitable confectionery. The ingredients of a recent sample of a type of ice-cream lolly known to be manufactured under conditions of supreme hygiene were as follows: sugar, coloured sugar strands, skimmed milk powder, vegetable fat, gelatine, locust bean gum, glyceryl-monostearate, saccharin, flavouring and colouring!

There is a greater public awareness of the possible hazards of all this, and those who eschew drugs and medicines, except where specifically prescribed, and who seek to obtain fresh food free from chemical treatment, grown on organically nurtured soil, are now much less likely than hitherto to be dubbed cranks and faddists.



## *Child Welfare*

A further increase in attendances at the Child Welfare Centres is recorded, the attendance figure having almost doubled since 1952. The health education responsibilities of the department are greatly assisted by such good attendances, as are the opportunities for maintaining satisfactory indices of vaccination and immunisation.

## *Illegitimate Births*

The illegitimate birth-rate expressed as a percentage of the total live births was 8.9 per cent. in 1960 and 8.6 per cent. for 1961, both figures representing a substantial rise over recent years and is significantly above the national average of 5.9 per cent.

## *Day Nursery*

A steadily increasing demand for accommodation of children under 5 has continued. Attendances are approximately 25 per cent. up on 1957.

## *Mental Health*

It is difficult to say in what way the public has so far benefited by the Mental Health Act. Progressive local authorities were already improving the training facilities for the mentally sub-normal. Informal admission to psychiatric hospitals was already the custom before the Act and there was little likelihood of any patient being unjustly detained. The doors of the mental hospitals, particularly the exit doors, were already freely open. The Act makes no casier the firm handling of persons of psychopathic behaviour who are so often a source of the incidence of mental ill-health in others.

On the credit side, so far as the local health authority is concerned, the first of the hostels planned under the Act was opened during the year and has fulfilled a long-felt need of providing secure accommodation for persons who are temporarily or permanently socially inadequate.

## *Staff*

Dr. Plumley, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, left during the year, having achieved a well-deserved promotion. I am deeply indebted to him for his loyal and helpful service to the department. The close of the year brought the retirement of Arthur Lindfield, Chief Public Health Inspector, after many years' service with the Corporation. His ability and integrity were reflected in the high regard in which he was held in his own professional body. The department was indeed fortunate to have enjoyed his quiet and conscientious service, and we wish him well in his retirement.

The staff of the department is in a very real sense a team. My thanks are due to all for their loyal support.

My appreciation is also due to you, Mr. Mayor, and to the Council and the Town Clerk for continued help and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH VICKERY,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as constituted at 31st December, 1961)

*The Mayor:*

COUNCILLOR J. B. COVENTRY, J.P.

*Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR W. H. BENSON-DARE

*Deputy-Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR C. E. DOBELL

*Councillors:*

G. A. BOSLEY  
MRS. W. L. LEE  
F. A. POPE  
M. SKILTON  
F. O. SOLLY  
H. W. WENHAM

## HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

(as constituted at 31st December, 1961)

*The Mayor:*

COUNCILLOR J. B. COVENTRY, J.P.

*Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR S. R. TOMSETT

*Deputy-Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. M. LLEWELLYN

*Alderman:*

S. M. CAFFYN, C.B.E.

*Councillors:*

R. F. AKEHURST  
W. H. BENSON-DARE  
S. W. E. BOUGHTON  
MRS. W. L. LEE  
C. G. SCOTT

*Co-opted Members:*

MR. J. A. FAIRCLOUGH—Eastbourne Executive Council  
DR. J. EMSLIE—Eastbourne Local Medical Committee  
MR. H. A. RIDDICK—Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee

## WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

(as constituted at 31st December, 1961)

*The Mayor:*

COUNCILLOR J. B. COVENTRY, J.P.

*Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR W. P. LEBBON

*Deputy-Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR G. A. RAINEY, J.P.

*Alderman:*

MISS E. M. THORNTON, O.B.E., J.P.

*Councillors:*

C. E. DOBELL  
MRS. W. L. LEE  
B. RAVEN  
M. SKILTON  
D. W. TOWNSEND

## COMMITTEES

The regular business of the respective Committees remained as set out in my Annual Report for 1953.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health:*

KENNETH O. A. VICKERY, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*

THOMAS ALFRED PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), D.P.H., D.Obst.,  
R.C.O.G.  
(to March, 1961)

WALTER JAMES WIGFIELD, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.  
(from March, 1961)

*Assistant Medical Officers*

MARJORIE I. GODSON, M.B., Ch.B.  
PENELOPE WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (*Part-time*)  
JANE FELCE, M.B., B.S. (*part-time*)  
J. M. DUGAN, M.B., B.S. (*part-time*)

*Chief Dental Officer:*

M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*Assistant Dental Officer:*

J. W. MARTIN, L.D.S.

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

ARTHUR LINDFIELD, Cert.R.S.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

F. T. RIPPIN, Cert.S.I.B.

*Public Health Inspectors:*

J. N. CONNELL, Cert.S.I.B.  
L. G. HOWARD, Cert.S.I.B.  
A. MATTHEWS, Cert.S.I.B.  
G. N. RICHARDS, Cert.S.I.B.

*Pupil Public Health Inspector:*

V. J. CLINCH

*Superintendent of Home Nursing Service and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

MISS N. E. RUSSELL, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

*Domiciliary Nurses:*

*(a) Whole-time:*

MRS. I. BOOTHROYD, S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.N.

MISS D. W. COOPER, S.R.N. (to 31.8.61)

MISS V. R. M. COGLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 17.4.61 to 31.12.61)

MRS. W. G. HARRIOTT, S.R.N.

MR. G. J. HUNT, S.R.N., Q.N.

MRS. J. E. JERRATT, S.R.N., Q.N. (Senior)

MRS. G. M. MEEN, S.R.N.

MISS J. A. U. PETERS, S.R.N.

MRS. F. A. PURCHASE, S.R.N.

MRS. J. E. RAINSLEY, S.R.N.

MR. A. RITCHELL, S.R.N., Q.N.

MRS. N. SPENCE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MISS A. M. WILLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MISS E. WOODS, S.R.N.

MRS. D. L. WRIGHT, S.R.N., Q.N.

*(b) Part-time*

MISS D. EZZARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Part-time Home Nurse and Midwife)

MRS. J. S. MILLICHAMP, S.E.N.

MRS. M. E. SCOTT, S.E.N.

MRS. A. M. URIDGE, S.E.N.

MRS. S. M. MIKOLUK, S.R.N. (to 23.12.61)

MRS. M. J. GRENFELL, S.R.N. (Temporary from 1.11.61)

*Domiciliary Midwives:*

MISS M. A. BENNETT, S.C.M.

MISS F. M. SCAMMELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS D. EZZARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Part-time Midwife and Home Nurse)

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

MRS. S. M. JAMES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

*Health Visitors:*

MISS B. D. BEALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

MISS J. C. BERK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

MISS E. L. CLARK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

MRS. D. I. DALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

MISS E. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

MISS M. G. HEMMING, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

MISS B. J. HUDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

MISS B. E. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

MISS R. E. TOPHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

*Clinic Nurse (Part-time):*

MRS. C. M. STANIFORD, S.E.N.

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer and Welfare Services Officer:*

V. O. F. LITTLE

*Mental Welfare Officer and Assistant Welfare Officer:*

H. A. HURT

*Mental Welfare Officer:*

MISS N. G. FULLER

*Welfare Officer and Home Teacher of the Blind*

MISS E. E. INESON

*Welfare Assistant:*

G. M. FITZHUGH

*Clerical Staff:*

E. TARBUCK, Administrative Officer

W. L. PECK, Senior Clerk

MISS D. M. BEETLESTONE

E. G. ELKINGTON

MRS. S. GREEN

MISS M. S. HARDY

MRS. V. HARDY-KING

MISS J. HARRIOTT

MRS. M. H. LADLEY (Part-time from 4.12.61)

D. E. MOSELEY (from 25.8.61)

MISS D. J. PARK

MISS V. M. RANGER (Part-time from 4.12.61)

MISS D. M. RAUM

R. E. STONEHEWER

MISS G. E. WOODS

*Dental Attendants:*

MISS K. CHEAN (from 2.10.61)

MRS. D. D. STONER

MISS D. WARD

*Chiropodist:*

MR. T. INGHAM, M.Ch.S.

*Chest Physician (Part-time):*

A. H. FERGUSON GOW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Chest Physician, S.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board)

*Public Analyst:*

V. C. BRANSON, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

*Occupation Centre, Salehurst Road:*

MISS D. S. LONES (Supervisor)

*Princes Park Day Nursery:*

MISS M. J. KENNEDY (Matron)



## Staff of Health and Welfare Services Department

	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
Medical Officer of Health, Deputy and Assistant	3	—	3
Dental Officers .. .. .	2	—	2
Clerical Staff, including School Health and Home Nursing Services .. .. .	16	2	18
Dental Attendants .. .. .	2	1	3
Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	6	—	6
Health Visitors .. .. .	10	—	10
Clinic Nurse .. .. .	—	1	1
Home Nurses (including Superintendent) ..	15	4	19
District Nurse/Midwife .. .. .	1	—	1
Domiciliary Midwives .. .. .	2	—	2
Blind Home Teacher and Welfare Officer ..	1	—	1
Chiropodist .. .. .	1	—	1
Welfare Officer and Mental Welfare Officers ..	3	—	3
Welfare Assistant Officer .. .. .	1	—	1
Day Nursery .. .. .	6	4	10
Occupation Centre .. .. .	5	8	13
Old People's Homes .. .. .	35	8	43
Hostel, 25, St. Leonard's Road .. .. .	3	2	5
The Knowle (Home for Temporarily Homeless)	—	2	2
Old Town and Seaside Baths .. .. .	7	1	8
Domestic Helps .. .. .	1	40	41
Rodent Operators .. .. .	1	—	1
Others— <i>i.e.</i> , Cleaners, Caretakers, Van Driver ..	2	6	8
	123	79	202

The duties of the Senior Public Health Officers remained as set out in my Annual Report for 1953.

# SECTION A

## GENERAL

Vital Statistics

Notification of Births

General Information—Natural and Social Conditions

### VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Population—59,830

(Census—60,897)

<b>Births</b>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—	Legitimate	..	..	311	295	606
	Illegitimate	..	..	25	32	57
				—	—	—
				336	327	663
				—	—	—
Still Births—	Legitimate	..	..	3	6	9
	Illegitimate	..	..	1	—	1
				—	—	—
				4	6	10
				—	—	—
<b>Deaths</b>						
All Causes .. .. .				493	655	1,148
				—	—	—
Live Births:					<i>England</i>	<i>&amp; Wales</i>
Number .. .. .				663	804,120	
Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .				11.08	17.4	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population						
after applying "Area Comparability						
Factor" (1.14) .. .. .				12.6	—	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total births				8.60	5.9	
Still Births:						
Number .. .. .				10	15,343	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..				14.49	18.7	
Total Live and Still Births .. .. .				673	819,463	
Infants Deaths (deaths under one year) ..				13	17,211	
Infant Mortality Rates:						
Total Infants Deaths per 1,000 total live						
births .. .. .				19.61	21.4	
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legi-						
timate live births .. .. .				16.59	—	
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000						
illegitimate live births .. .. .				17.54	—	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four						
weeks per 1,000 total live births) ..				13.57	15.5	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under						
one week per 1,000 total live births) ..				10.56	.	

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ..	26.75	—
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths .. .. .	1	274
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	1.49	0.33
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population ..	19.19	12.0
Death Rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" (0.64) .. .. .	12.3	—
Deaths from Tuberculosis .. .. .	4	—
Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.07	0.07

### Causes of Death

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	2	2	4
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	1	—	1
Infective and Parasitic Disease .. .. .	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	10	12	22
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	45	5	50
Malignant Neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	18	18
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	7	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	44	64	108
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	3	2	5
Diabetes .. .. .	3	5	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	81	153	234
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	127	82	209
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	3	7	10
Other heart disease .. .. .	51	131	182
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	12	22	34
Influenza .. .. .	6	3	9
Pneumonia .. .. .	23	44	67
Bronchitis .. .. .	26	13	39
Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	3	5	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	7	4	11
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	1	5	6
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	3	4	7
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	3	—	3
Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion .. .. .	—	1	1
Congenital malformations .. .. .	1	4	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	21	46	67
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	5	—	5
All other accidents .. .. .	4	9	13
Suicide .. .. .	8	5	13
Homicide .. .. .	—	1	1
	<hr/> 493	<hr/> 655	<hr/> 1,148

## Age Mortality

					Males	Females	Totals
Under 1	..	..	..	..	5	8	13
1-5	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
5-15	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
15-25	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
25-45	..	..	..	..	12	12	24
45-65	..	..	..	..	90	83	173
65-75	..	..	..	..	142	134	276
75 and over	..	..	..	..	237	417	654
					493	655	1,148

## Deaths from Cancer

	Year	Population	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
			0-1	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 and over		
Ten Years	1950	58,050	—	—	—	9	54	100	163	2.80
	1951	57,510	1	1	1	4	46	77	128	2.22
	1952	57,200	—	—	—	4	46	94	144	2.51
	1953	57,190	—	—	—	8	55	85	148	2.61
	1954	57,600	—	—	—	4	33	96	133	2.30
	1955	57,830	—	1	—	3	51	113	168	2.91
	1956	57,850	—	—	—	5	46	103	154	2.66
	1957	57,800	—	—	—	3	58	124	185	3.20
	1958	57,680	—	—	—	9	40	121	170	2.95
	1959	57,800	—	—	1	5	84	91	181	3.13
	Total	—	1	2	2	54	513	1,004	1,574	—
	1960	57,940	—	—	—	4	53	120	177	3.05
	1961	59,830	—	—	1	10	59	135	205	3.43

## REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

*Live Births Registered from 1945 to 1961 (from Registrar General's Returns)*

1945	..	..	667	1953	..	..	617
1946	..	..	964	1954	..	..	612
1947	..	..	983	1955	..	..	553
1948	..	..	801	1956	..	..	563
1949	..	..	740	1957	..	..	602
1950	..	..	701	1958	..	..	603
1951	..	..	614	1959	..	..	579
1952	..	..	635	1960	..	..	634
			1961				663

Notification of Births

One thousand, one hundred and fifty-six live births and twenty still births took place in the Borough and were notified to the Local Authority. Six hundred and sixty-eight live births and eleven still births were to mothers resident in Eastbourne and four hundred and eighty-eight births and nine still births were to mothers resident outside the Borough. In addition there were seven transfers of live births relating to Eastbourne mothers confined elsewhere. (NOTE: *The total of Registered Births is not always identical with the total of Notified Births.*)

Analysis of Notified Births

	Resident		Non-Resident		Total		Total
	Live Births	Still Births	Live Births	Still Births	Live Births	Still Births	All Births
DOMICILIARY							
Local Authority							
Midwives ..	69	—	—	—	69	—	69
Inward Transfers ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
	71	—	—	—	71	—	71
INSTITUTIONAL							
Maternity Home ..	424	6	151	—	575	6	581
St. Mary's Hospital	175	5	337	9	512	14	526
Inward Transfers ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total Institutional ..	604	11	488	9	1,092	20	1,112
Total, All Births, 1961	675	11	488	9	1,163	20	1,183
Notified Births, 1960	630	14	465	4	1,095	18	1,113

GENERAL INFORMATION

Situation

Latitude 50° 46' N. : Longitide 0° 17' E.

Eastbourne is situated on and at the foot of the eastern slope of the South Downs, facing the English Channel, with an open exposure south and south-east.

Elevation

The highest point is about 640 feet above sea level on the Downs, sloping from the west to a minimum of 6·58 feet above highest mean sea level in the east of the Borough.

## Area

The acreage of the Borough is 11,356 acres, including foreshore (332 acres) and inland water (19 acres).

## Density of Population

Approximately five persons per acre. The parts built over vary with locality from ten to fifty with an average of about twenty persons per acre.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ASSESSMENTS : 24,060

RATEABLE VALUE year ended 31st March, 1962 : £1,488,613

GENERAL RATE : 16s. 10d.

PRODUCT OF 1D. RATE : £6,014.

METEOROLOGY—68 years' averages :

*Temperature:* Max., 55·9° F.; Min., 45·5° F.; Mean, 50·7° F.;  
Sea, 52·0° F.

*Sunshine:* Total, 1,811·3 hours; Daily, 4·95 hours.

*Rainfall:* Total, 31·42 inches; Days, 165.

## Visitors to Eastbourne

All the many services of the department, including Home Nursing, were made as freely available to visitors as staffing would permit without detriment to local residents.

Numerous enquiries from all over the British Isles regarding climate, nursing homes and the suitability of Eastbourne for retirement in relation to specific disabilities were answered.



## SECTION B

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

#### Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children

- „ 23—Midwifery
- „ 24—Health Visiting
- „ 25—Home Nursing
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation
- „ 27—Ambulance Service
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- „ 29—Domestic Help
- „ 51—Mental Health

### MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE

#### Ante-natal and Post-natal Care

For several years the proportion of hospital confinements of Eastbourne mothers has exceeded 80 per cent. of the total. These mothers attend the hospital ante-natal clinics, many under the supervision of their family doctor. The policy of the Local Health Authority has, therefore, been directed to providing those aspects of ante-natal and post-natal care which it is best fitted to do in co-operation rather than in competition with the hospital services.

Practical demonstrations of cookery and simple food preparation directed towards the attainment of sound nutrition were given by the courtesy of the South Eastern Gas Board whose Home Service Adviser, Miss Lilley, co-operated in arranging these demonstrations. Parent-craft evenings attended by wives and husbands were held by the medical and health visiting staff during courses covering periods of eight weeks.

Ante-natal examinations are conducted by the midwives at the patients' own homes.

Health Education and Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers are conducted by Health Visitors and Midwives at the Authority's Clinic and are attended by a proportion of women booked for hospital confinement.

The attendance of mothers for post-natal blood testing is increased owing to research work being undertaken by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Details of sessions and attendances are as follows:

	<i>Average number of sessions per month</i>	<i>Number of women who attended</i>	<i>Number of new cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Health Education . . (Health Visitors)	4	177	33	839
Relaxation Sessions (Midwives)	4	79	20	275

#### *Post-natal Clinics*

(for Blood Tests only)

Medical Officers . .	1	106	106	113
Midwives . . . .	1	269	269	269

Number referred for dental treatment to local authority's dental centre . . . .	15
Number referred to own doctor . . . .	40

### **Infantile and Child Mortality**

Twelve infants died under 1 year. One other\*, the subject of a Police investigation, occurred in 1960 but was not registered until 1961, and is included in the Registrar's figure of 13 for 1961.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
20 hours	F	1 (a) Atelectasis (b) Prematurity (28 weeks)
		2 Fulminating toxæmia in mother
4 days	F	1 (a) Peritonitis (b) Necrosis of stomach (c) Oesophageal atresia
10 minutes	F	1 (a) Respiratory arrest (b) Hydrocephalus (c) Spina bifida
5 hours	F	1 (a) Prematurity (b) Premature labour
		2 Breech extraction
1 hour	F	1 (a) Respiratory failure 2 Polycystic kidneys
1 day	M	1 (a) Inter-atrial septal defect (b) Patent ductus arteriosus
		2 Atelectasis of lungs
14 hours	M	1 (a) Respiratory failure (b) Non-expansion of lungs
		2 Threatened miscarriage at 3-4 months and premature rupture of membranes since 35 weeks
3 weeks	M	1 (a) B. Coli meningitis
*3 weeks	F	1 (a) Strangulation by a ligature
1 month	M	1 (a) Broncho pneumonia

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
6 months	F	1 (a) Multiple congenital defects including a widely patent ductus arteriosus and an imperfectly developed aorta
7 months	M	1 (a) Asphyxia (b) Suffocation under cot bed clothes
6 months	F	1 (a) Encephalitis

### Maternal Mortality

The one death classified under Maternal Mortality was due to a spontaneous rupture of a tubal pregnancy.

### Maternal and Infantile Mortality, 1894-1961

<i>Years</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1894-1903 Average ..	108.5	118.2	3.6	4.6
1904-1913 Average ..	79.3	96.6	2.6	2.9
1914-1923 Average ..	52.3	68.8	1.5	1.9
1924-1933 Average ..	30.0	45.7	1.5	2.2
1934-1943 Average ..	23.6	42.4	2.1	3.7
1944-1953 Average ..	17.4	23.4	1	1.3
1954 .. ..	8	13.1	—	—
1955 .. ..	10	18.1	1	1.8
1956 .. ..	8	14.2	—	—
1957 .. ..	11	18.3	—	—
1958 .. ..	6	9.9	—	—
1959 .. ..	22	38.0	1	1.7
1960 .. ..	12	18.9	—	—
1961 .. ..	13	19.6	1	1.5

**Prematurity** (*i.e.*, babies weighing 5½ lb. or less at birth irrespective of period of gestation)

Equipment is provided by the Department for the care of premature infants born at home and very satisfactory provision is available in the hospitals.

#### (a) NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED

<i>Place of birth</i>	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
Own home .. ..	1	—	1
Maternity Home ..	16	3	19
Hospital (St. Mary's) ..	15	23	38
	—	—	—
	32	26	58
	—	—	—

(b) DEATHS OF PREMATURE INFANTS WITHIN 18 DAYS

	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Died in first 24 hours:			
St. Mary's Hospital ..	3	2	5
Maternity Home ..	2	—	2
Own home .. ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	5	2	7
	—	—	—
(ii) Died within 1–28 days:			
St. Mary's Hospital ..	2	1	3
Maternity Home ..	—	—	—
Own home .. ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	2	1	3
	—	—	—

### Unmarried Mothers

Under the Authority's scheme for the welfare of unmarried mothers and their children, full use was made of the services of the welfare workers and the Homes provided by the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. All cases were investigated by the staff of the Department in association with the voluntary welfare workers and close contact was maintained with the girls concerned.

### Child Welfare Clinics

These were held at the following times:

Avenue House—Monday, morning and afternoon.

Acacia Villa, Seaside—Tuesday, morning and afternoon.

120–122, Green Street—Wednesday, afternoon.

Langney Village Community Centre—Thursday, afternoon.

Hampden Park Hall—Friday, afternoon; and 2nd and 4th

Wednesday, afternoons, each month.

Attendances at these Child Welfare Clinics were:

	<i>Born in</i> <i>1961</i>	<i>Born in</i> <i>1960</i>	<i>Born in</i> <i>1956–59</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of children who attended during the year	572	521	834	1,927
	<i>Aged</i> <i>under 1</i>	<i>Aged</i> <i>1–2</i>	<i>Aged</i> <i>2–5</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of attendances made by children .. ..	9,917	2,548	2,054	14,519

### PREVIOUS YEARS' ATTENDANCES

	<i>Number of</i> <i>children</i> <i>who attended</i>	<i>Number of</i> <i>attendances</i>
1957 .. ..	1,386	10,591
1958 .. ..	1,457	11,712
1959 .. ..	1,617	12,411
1960 .. ..	1,790	13,740



## **Welfare and Other Nutrients**

Arrangements for distribution have continued to run smoothly, the main centre for distribution being the local authority's central welfare clinic at Avenue House, which was available to the public daily. The four outlying child welfare centres were used as subsidiary distribution centres during the normal clinic sessions there.

Under the Authority's arrangements for the care of mothers and young children a considerable variety of dried milk foods, cereals and vitamin products is now available for resale. These are issued on the recommendation of the Medical Officer or Health Visitor in attendance at the Child Welfare sessions.

## **Dental Care**

This service is provided for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children.

### **REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER**

Sixty-three sessions were devoted to the inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and to children under the age of five. Fifty-one expectant and nursing mothers were seen at the Avenue House Clinic and made 130 attendances. Of these, thirty-nine were found to require treatment and thirty-two were actually treated. Twenty fillings were inserted and eighteen teeth were extracted. In addition two full dentures and three partial dentures were constructed, the prosthetic work being carried out by a local dental technician in his own laboratory. The radiological examinations of six of these patients, together with thirteen "under five" children, were carried out at the clinic with the Department's own X-ray apparatus.

Two hundred and twenty children under school age were inspected, and 144 were found to require treatment. One hundred and twenty-seven were actually treated and made 374 attendances. Nineteen fillings were inserted into temporary teeth, and 178 temporary teeth were extracted, a general anaesthetic being used for all these extractions. Conservative treatment with silver nitrate was also carried out on sixty-seven temporary teeth.

The high ratio of temporary teeth extracted compared with those treated by conservative methods is disappointing, and I feel is due mainly to the fact that many parents, whose children when of school age regularly attend for treatment, seem to feel that any dental treatment before that age must of necessity be extremely limited and confined to the relief of pain. Admittedly, the technical difficulties of successful conservative work on the very young child are considerable but these difficulties can be more easily overcome if dental caries is diagnosed and treated in its early stages. We must therefore continue, as one of the principal aims of any dental health education programme, to encourage a higher value being placed on the preservation of the temporary dentition in these very young children.

M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.,  
*Chief Dental Officer.*

## Dental Treatment Return

### A—NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers .. ..	51	39	32	11
Children under five ..	220	144	127	70

### B—FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Scaling and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Crowns or Inlays</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>		<i>Radio-graphs</i>
							<i>Full Upper or Lower</i>	<i>Partial Upper or Lower</i>	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	13	20	2	—	18	11	2	3	6
Children under 5	2	19	67	—	178	114	—	—	13

## PRINCES PARK DAY NURSERY

(60 PLACES)

The authorised establishment, excluding domestic staff, was matron, deputy matron, warden, three trained nursery nurses, and four nursery assistants.

The total attendances were 14,400, an average attendance of 47·05 for the 306 days on which the nursery was open.

Average daily attendance of children over the past four years:

	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>
January ..	42·76	38·6	38·8	32·5
February ..	47·66	33·7	36·5	40·7
March ..	46·40	37·6	35·5	43·1
April ..	39·12	43·9	40·5	46·0
May ..	49·02	56·6	35·2	43·0
June ..	51·14	57·3	50·1	54·3
July ..	49·30	46·8	54·9	52·2
August ..	50·38	51·1	48·2	46·0
September ..	52·42	41·3	51·8	43·0
October ..	43·42	39·5	47·2	42·2
November ..	48·62	48·1	44·6	38·9
December ..	43·58	44·9	43·6	40·1



# Attendances each month during 1961:

	<i>Children aged</i>			<i>Total attendances</i>	<i>No. of days open</i>	<i>Receipts</i>		
	0-1½	1½-3	3-5					
January ..	3.19	17.84	21.73	1,112	26	£186	3	4
February ..	4.12	18.63	24.91	1,144	24	£241	5	4
March ..	5.76	15.80	24.84	1,207	26	£233	18	0
April ..	5.08	14.75	19.29	939	24	£253	15	4
May ..	5.11	18.57	25.34	1,275	26	£224	15	10
June ..	5.65	18.46	27.03	1,330	26	£260	2	2
July ..	7.20	19.70	22.40	1,281	26	£300	10	4
August ..	7.03	19.69	23.65	1,310	26	£240	2	10
September ..	6.04	21.65	24.73	1,363	26	£320	9	4
October ..	6.61	14.11	22.69	1,129	26	£216	9	2
November ..	7.04	14.50	27.08	1,264	26	£237	17	0
December ..	5.21	13.96	24.42	1,046	24	£264	15	4
TOTAL ..				14,400	306	£2,980	4	0

## MIDWIFERY

The establishment of domiciliary midwives remained at three, one being employed half-time on home nursing duties. Miss N. E. Russell, Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, reports as follows:

“There was a very small increase in home confinements during 1961 but the percentage is low compared with institutional deliveries.

A special blood clinic was started in the autumn in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Services which was undertaking a survey of pregnant women and virus diseases.

Both the Relaxation and Parentcraft Teaching Clinics were continued and well attended. Two hundred and fifty-six expectant mothers made 1,114 visits at these clinics. The Relaxation Clinics are by appointment and only a small number of mothers can attend at any one time.

One of the midwives attended a postgraduate course and found it extremely helpful. Two half-day Study Days were held in July under the auspices of the Royal College of Midwives; these days are very useful in keeping the staff up to date with drugs and the latest medical knowledge.

Co-operation between the services, as in previous years, is excellent.”

Parentcraft teaching and relaxation classes are given in co-operation with the health visitors in the Authority's clinics.

The following figures show the total number of births to Eastbourne mothers and the number and proportion of domiciliary confinements in the last five years:

		<i>Total births</i>	<i>Domiciliary confinements</i>	<i>Percentage of domiciliary confinements</i>
1957	..	599	96	16.0
1958	..	618	87	14.7
1959	..	575	71*	12.3
1960	..	644	64†	9.9
1961	..	686	71‡	10.1

\* Includes three inward transfers

† Includes one inward transfer

‡ Includes two inward transfers

It is to be noted that the number of institutional confinements is almost 90 per cent. of the total births.

Details of the work of the domiciliary midwives during the year in addition to the above are as follows:

#### CONFINEMENTS

##### (a) Doctor booked—

Doctor present	..	..	..	19
Doctor not present	..	..	..	49

##### (b) Doctor not booked—

Doctor present	..	..	..	—
Doctor not present	..	..	..	—

(c) Miscarriages	..	..	..	1
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#### ANALGESIA

##### (a) Gas and Air—

Doctor present	..	..	..	—
Doctor not present	..	..	..	—

##### (b) Triline—

Doctor present	..	..	..	18
Doctor not present	..	..	..	45

##### (c) Pethidine—

Doctor present	..	..	..	4
Doctor not present	..	..	..	9

Medical aid was sought in sixteen cases.

#### VISITS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal visits	..	..	..	1,222
Visits during labour	..	..	..	115
Visits during puerperium	..	..	..	1,368
Post-natal visits (domiciliary cases)	..	..	..	87
Visits to 104 cases discharged from hospital before the tenth day	..	..	..	274
				<hr/> 3,066 <hr/>

## HEALTH VISITORS

### Establishment

Superintendent Health Visitor  
Nine Health Visitor/School Nurses

### Allocation

National Health Service Act	..	..	..	7½
School Health Service	..	..	..	2½

A survey of the deployment of the Health Visitors undertaken towards the end of the year revealed that significant changes were taking place. Sessional work had increased markedly during the past three or four years resulting in a reduction in home and other visits for general health visiting purposes. The allocation of one health visitor wholly to work with old people in association with the Welfare Services Section and another to Health Education projects had also made inroads into the time spent on general health visiting. Recommendations were therefore being made with a view to an increase in the establishment of health visitors in the financial year 1962-63.

The work of the health visitors is geared primarily to the priorities indicated in my introductory remarks on page 5. Such work keeps them more than fully employed in consequence of which it has not been possible to consider allocating health visitors to work under the direction of, or in conjunction with, individual general practitioners or groups of practitioners.

A close liaison exists between two representative health visitors and the Medical Superintendent of the local hospital group who is also the Geriatrician. Weekly case conferences are held as a result of which the health visitors as well as other field staff are kept fully informed of patients who require visiting prior to admission to, or after discharge from hospital.

(Reference Ministry of Health Circular 1/62.)

The Health Visitor's work is summarised by the following figures:

### HOME VISITS

#### Care of Mothers and Young Children—

Children under 1 year	..	..	..	3,305
Children aged 1 and under 2 years	..	..	..	1,569
Children aged 2 but under 5 years	..	..	..	3,149
Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	501
Infectious Illness	..	..	..	17
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	69
Care and After Care (including Aged and Handicapped Persons)	..	..	..	1,625

## OTHER VISITS

To other Agencies (voluntary organisations, etc.)	..	562
To Day Nurseries	.. ..	23
To Hospitals	.. ..	240
Miscellaneous	.. ..	895

## CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Child Welfare	.. ..	707
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics	.. ..	121
Health Education Clinics	.. ..	639
Chest Clinic	.. ..	8

## HOME NURSING

### Establishment

One Superintendent (also Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives).

One Senior Home Nurse.

Sixteen equivalent whole-time Nurses (including Male Nurses and S.E. Nurses).

The Superintendent reports:

"The District Nursing Service had a very busy year in 1961. There was an increase over the previous year both in number of new patients on the books, and the number of visits paid, which were covered in spite of staff difficulties.

The work pattern has shown a continual increase in the care of the elderly. This trend can be expected to continue in the future following the Minister of Health's recommendation to the Local Authorities and Hospital Authorities to make greater use of the domiciliary services. A re-assessment of the staffing position was undertaken at the end of the year with a view to increasing the establishment of Home Nurses.

The addition of a portable pulley to the loan equipment has been a help to several of the partially disabled patients, and with the continued use of the hoists some of the strain in lifting by both relatives and nurses has been eased.

I would like to record my thanks to the temporary part-time nurses who helped to keep the districts covered when there was an acute shortage of staff due to sickness and resignations.

One nurse completed her District Training and obtained the Certificate of the Queen's Institute and the National Certificate of District Nursing. Two full-time members of the staff resigned, one to return to hospital and the other to go abroad.

Post-graduate Courses were given to three members of the staff and were much appreciated.

As in previous years there has been good co-operation between the various departments and hospitals, making for a smooth running of the Service.



I would like especially to record the help we have received from the St. John Ambulance Service, in helping to remove or lift patients in emergency."

Particulars of patients nursed are as follows:

	<i>Total patients</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical .. ..	1,295	38,192
Surgical .. ..	248	7,743
Infectious diseases ..	—	—
Tuberculosis .. ..	2	118
Maternal complications ..	5	42
Others—Chronic ..	93	1,001
	<hr/> 1,643 <hr/>	<hr/> 47,096 <hr/>

Patients were removed from the records on cessation of nursing attendance as follows:

Convalescent .. ..	448
To hospital .. ..	291
Deaths .. ..	102
Other causes .. ..	428
	<hr/> 1,269 <hr/>

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Authority's arrangements provide for vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. During the year the Minister gave approval to the making of arrangements for vaccination against tetanus and this is now included in the routine programmes offered by the Authority.

Increasing use is being made of triple antigen for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox, and of the figures quoted below, 63 per cent. of diphtheria immunisation and 83 per cent. of whooping cough immunisations were effected by the use of triple vaccine.

### A—Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 606 persons were vaccinated for the first time and 501 were re-vaccinated.

Of the 606 primary vaccinations, 450 were of infants under 1 year of age, which is equivalent to 67·9 per cent. of the registered live births in the area during 1961.

## VACCINATION DURING 1961

		<i>Primary Vaccination</i>		<i>Re-vaccination</i>	
		<i>By Staff of Health Department</i>	<i>By General Practitioner</i>	<i>By Staff of Health Department</i>	<i>By General Practitioner</i>
Under 1 year..	..	254	196	—	—
1 to 2 years ..	..	39	42	—	—
2 to 5 years ..	..	8	4	18	10
5 to 15 years ..	..	4	17	84	40
15 years and over	..	4	38	19	330
		309	297	121	380
		606		501	
		1,107			

## INFANT VACCINATION, 1952-61

<i>Year</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Number of Primary Vaccinations under 1 year of age</i>	<i>Percentage of Births during same period</i>
1961	663	450	67.9
1960	634	397	62.6
1959	579	434	75.0
1958	603	410	67.9
1957	602	378	62.8
1956	563	336	59.7
1955	553	318	57.5
1954	612	347	56.7
1953	617	313	50.7
1952	635	275	43.3

### B—Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children under 1 year of age immunised during 1961 expressed as a percentage of the live births during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1961, was 83.7 per cent.

The age groups and numbers were:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>	<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1	297	220	517
1-4	51	57	108
5-15	44	26	70
	392	303	695



## REINFORCING DOSES

The age groups and numbers were:

<i>Age Group at time of Immunisation</i>	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>	<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
1-4	82	43	125
5-15	320	105	425
	<hr/> 402	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 550

The department's immunisation records show that at the end of the year 2,251 children 0-5 years and 6,053 children 5-15 years had been immunised.

The age groups and numbers were:

<i>Age Group at 31.12.61</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1	517	
1-2	272	
2-3	423	
3-4	487	
4-5	552	
	<hr/>	2,251
5-6	630	
6-7	495	
7-8	524	
8-9	552	
9-10	573	
	<hr/>	2,774
10-11	543	
11-12	571	
12-13	592	
13-14	680	
14-15	893	
	<hr/>	3,279
		<hr/> 8,304

There have been no notified cases of diphtheria in Eastbourne during the past twelve years and no deaths since 1946.

## C—Whooping Cough Immunisation

Approximately 83 per cent. of children were immunised before their first birthday. Thirty-one notifications of whooping cough were received during the year.

## IMMUNISATION DURING 1961

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>		<i>By General Practitioners</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
0-1 ..	295	—	219	—	514	—
1-4 ..	44	84	56	38	100	122
5-15 ..	20	185	19	43	39	228
Totals ..	359	269	294	81	653	350

Cases of whooping cough notified during the last five years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>		<i>Cases notified</i>	
1957	.. ..	117	
1958	.. ..	5	
1959	.. ..	16	
1960	.. ..	13	
1961	.. ..	31	

### D—Tetanus Immunisation

## IMMUNISATION DURING 1961

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>By Medical Staff of the Department</i>		<i>By General Practitioners</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
0-1 ..	293	—	211	—	504	—
1-4 ..	60	9	47	40	107	49
5-15 ..	40	48	20	48	60	96
Totals ..	393	57	278	88	671	145

### E—Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Since the campaign commenced in 1956 approximately 77 per cent. of persons under the age of 19 have been vaccinated. This is disappointingly below the national average of 82 per cent. notwithstanding the high degree of publicity and arrangements by the Authority and general practitioners to offer vaccinations to the eligible age groups.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1961

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>By Health Department</i>		<i>By General Practitioners</i>	
	<i>Two injections</i>	<i>Third injection</i>	<i>Two injections</i>	<i>Third injection</i>
1932-40 years ..	437	418	204	132
1933-1942 .. ..	244	141	106	62
1943-1960 .. ..	702	501	375	241
Priority Groups ..	107	112	11	5
Totals .. ..	1,490	1,172	696	440

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

This Service continues to operate on behalf of the Authority by the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Divisional Superintendent A. J. Burnage, C.St.J.

There was a further significant increase in the calls upon the Ambulance Service necessitating the employment of additional staff and an additional dual-purpose vehicle. At the end of the year there were fourteen paid personnel and a fleet of six ambulances, two cars and four dual-purpose vehicles.

Excluding the conveyance of persons to the Occupation Centre a total of 23,170 patients were carried 85,809 miles compared with 20,726 patients and 83,203 miles in 1960.

Including the adjacent county areas and Occupation Centre journeys a total of 38,565 persons were carried a distance of 128,993 miles again compared with 32,960 persons and 126,316 miles in the preceding year.

These startling figures are mainly due to the demands of the Hospital Service for out-patients service, inter-hospital transfers and a more rapid turnover of hospital beds. Consultations with the hospital staffs concerned, while leading to understanding of the problems of each service, appear to have little success in checking the growing demands.

The following tables indicate the work undertaken on behalf of the Local Health Authority during 1961:

1961	<i>Ambulances</i>			<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>		
	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileages</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileages</i>
January ..	280	572	2,598	407	1,260	4,163
February ..	279	515	2,324	361	1,253	4,205
March ..	328	601	2,379	441	1,297	4,235
April ..	309	555	2,581	362	1,224	4,160
May ..	327	610	2,904	383	1,422	5,361
June ..	401	782	3,512	392	1,252	4,732
July ..	388	769	2,755	400	1,223	4,276
August ..	406	686	3,069	396	1,403	4,673
September ..	321	603	2,611	363	1,350	4,167
October ..	316	588	3,017	376	1,307	4,595
November ..	293	541	2,563	360	1,451	4,554
December ..	276	517	2,224	321	1,389	4,151
TOTALS ..	3,924	7,339	32,537	4,562	15,831	53,272

### Journeys and Mileages since 1957

	<i>Ambulances</i>		<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>	
	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileages</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileages</i>
1957* .. ..	3,304	29,155	4,483	44,266
1958* .. ..	3,342	29,167	4,672	47,596
1959* .. ..	3,360	28,155	4,121	50,036
1960* .. ..	3,500	31,646	4,067	51,557
1961* .. ..	3,924	32,537	4,562	53,272

\* Excluding Occupation Centre

The Service is called upon to convey a large number of patients to and from the local railway station. In the year under review 331 patients were transferred by rail.

# ORIGIN OF CALLS

Origin of Calls	Ambulances					Sitting Case Cars				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Emergency calls and street accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Hospitals	603	645	722	764	787	59	69	43	59	66
Local Convalescent Homes	2,092	1,853	2,162	2,523	2,784	1,167	1,182	1,401	1,451	1,464
General Medical Practitioners	30	26	5	2	—	219	151	29	10	—
Maternity Homes	731	730	755	808	861	623	577	641	604	625
Nursing Homes	20	17	19	28	52	7	6	10	14	5
Ministry of Pensions	42	35	36	33	42	13	11	8	7	2
Other Ambulance Authorities	12	25	32	14	23	130	76	163	199	138
Mental Welfare Officers	92	109	78	81	67	458	398	147	176	158
Others	35	33	27	21	13	102	66	77	79	22
Out Patients:	297	334	356	378	395	134	105	216	198	298
Chest Clinic	78	58	61	72	123	455	294	273	407	480
Foot Clinic	—	—	2	8	4	195	205	201	255	366
Local Hospitals	799	875	729	1,224	2,085	6,242	10,183	8,723	9,682	10,538
Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	121	107	61	75	103	1,067	1,524	1,270	1,554	1,669
Total Calls	4,952	4,847	5,065	6,031	7,339	10,871	14,847	13,202	14,695	15,831
Journeys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mileage	3,304	3,342	3,360	3,500	3,924	4,483	4,672	4,121	4,067	4,562
	29,155	29,167	28,155	31,646	32,537	44,266	47,596	50,036	51,557	53,272

## **PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE AND TUBERCULOSIS**

### **A—Illness Generally**

All the services of the Department including particularly Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Day Nursery and the assistance and advice of the Health Visitors and Mental Health Workers are freely available in all cases of illness.

### **B—Provision of Convalescence**

The Authority's arrangements provide that all necessary care and after care is available to persons recovering from illness and to other invalids, including provision for convalescence in cases not otherwise provided for. This includes special convalescence and re-training facilities to prevent the break-up of families.

### **C—Loan of Equipment**

The Loan Service continues to be used well; the number of articles loaned was less than in previous years, but the number of patients using this Service was more. The turnover has increased and several patients only borrowed the article prior to purchasing one for themselves. Commodocs, mackintosh sheets, bedpans, air-rings and back rests are always in great demand. Wheelchairs are used frequently, especially during fine weather.

Walking aids have been increased and used to the full. An addition to the equipment is a portable pulley, and this has been greatly appreciated by partially disabled patients.

Just over 7 per cent. of the articles loaned were free.

The Red Cross continue to co-operate with us to allow full coverage of all needs.

### **D—Voluntary Organisations**

This report would be incomplete without a reference to the high level of voluntary service in Eastbourne which supports and enhances the work of the local Authority in many fields. Full advantage was taken of the facilities offered by the Women's Voluntary Service, the Order of St. John, the British Red Cross, the Guardianship Society, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples, and other local and national organisations.

### **E—Health Education (General)**

It is probably true to say that every section of the Department whatever its particular sphere, takes part in some facet of health



education, joined in the common task of the promotion of healthy living and prevention of the ills which beset mankind.

More specifically, however, medical staff, health visitors and public health inspectors are mainly responsible for imparting knowledge and persuading, cajoling, and where appropriate powers exist, compelling the abandonment of low standards of hygiene and behaviour, and the development of good habits.

Visual aids play an important part in our programme. A great deal of equipment has been acquired during the past few years, much of it developed at little cost by the ingenuity of Miss Hemming, Health Education Organiser, and the ability of Mr. S. Hall, our "Handyman". In addition a "Leaflet Library" in association with the Health Education Department is frequently used by teachers, student-teachers, nurses and school children in search of information to assist them in their particular tasks.

Permanent features of the Health Education programme include Mothercraft classes, Parentcraft evenings, talks by Health Visitors to school children, participation in Exhibitions and the Eastbourne Annual Carnival. Monthly projects featuring particular aspects are displayed in our clinics and by courtesy of the South Eastern Gas and Electricity Boards in their respective showroom windows.

## F—Sitter-up Service

In 1961 there was an increase of nights covered by this Service, 212 against 180 in 1960, although the numbers of "Sitters-in" remain at 18. We lost through ill health and removal from the district two of our very loyal members, but fortunately we have had several good workers for temporary periods and have covered most of the demands made on the Service.

The Local Authority has been responsible for full or part payment in 18 cases. The National Cancer Relief Fund and the Marie Curie Welfare Fund was used in 7 cases.

Co-operation with the Private Nurses Association has helped us to get the required coverage, when other personnel were not available. I would like to mention here the willing help we have received from these private associations.

	1960	1961
No. of patients helped ..	52	52
No. of sitters-up used ..	18	18
No. of nights ..	180	212
*Full cost to patient ..	30	27
Part cost to patient ..	4	5
Local Authority ..	18	13

\* In 7 cases the cost was met by a Voluntary Organisation.

The cost to the Local Authority was £88.

## G—Tuberculosis

### NOTIFICATION REGISTER

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
ON REGISTER						
1st January, 1961 ..	197	152	11	14	208	166
Add:						
Notifications.. ..	11	2	—	1	11	3
Transfers .. ..	6	10	—	—	6	10
Posthumous .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notifications .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	214	164	11	15	225	179
Less:						
Deaths .. ..	3	1	—	—	3	1
Left Town .. ..	4	4	—	—	4	4
Arrested .. ..	4	2	—	—	4	2
Lost sight of .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	7	—	—	11	7
ON REGISTER						
31st December, 1961	203	157	11	15	214	172

#### Age grouping of new cases notified:

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0-5 .. ..	1	—	—	1	1	1
5-10 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
15-25 .. ..	1	1	—	—	1	1
25-45 .. ..	3	1	—	—	3	1
45-65 .. ..	3	—	—	—	3	—
Over 65 .. ..	2	—	—	—	2	—
	11	2	—	1	11	3

The Registrar General's return of causes of death indicate that four persons died from respiratory tuberculosis and none from other forms of tuberculosis in the following age groups:

	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Other Forms</i>
24-45 .. ..	2	—
45-65 .. ..	—	—
Over 65 .. ..	2	—

The death rates per 1,000 population were:

Respiratory .. ..	0.07
Non-respiratory .. ..	Nil

Extra nourishment granted to persons suffering from tuberculosis:

Liquid Milk—

Quantity supplied .. ..	15,780 pints
Number of cases assisted .. ..	52

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This work is undertaken by the school medical and nursing staff of the Department for school children over 13 years and for pupils at Further Education establishments, and by the Chest Physician in respect of persons who are known contacts of tuberculosis.

Number of persons vaccinated are as follows:

A—CONTACT SCHEME (carried out by the Chest Physician)—

Age Groups—

Under 5 years	..	..	28
5–15 years	..	..	2
Over 15 years	..	..	–

B—SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME (carried out by the medical and nursing staff of the Department)—

(i) Number skin tested	..	736
(ii) Number found negative	..	640
(iii) Number vaccinated	..	640

C—STUDENTS ATTENDING FURTHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS—

(i) Number skin tested	..	525
(ii) Number found negative	..	443
(iii) Number vaccinated	..	443

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit under the direction of Dr. R. G. Ridgen, carried out surveys in the area during May, June and September, including employees of local establishments.

Summary of Results of the Surveys

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of persons X-rayed .. ..	1,119	1,228	2,347
Analysis of Abnormal Large Films—			
(a) Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment .. ..	1	–	1
(b) Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision .. ..	5	3	8
(c) Cardio-vascular Diseases .. ..	21	38	59
(d) Malignant Disease .. ..	–	–	–
(e) Sarcoidosis .. ..	1	–	1

H—Chiropody Service

At the end of the year there were approximately 400 patients on the Department's records, an increase of 100 or approximately 33 per cent. over the figure at the end of 1960.

The Chiropodist's work is summarised in the following figures:

	<i>Old Persons Homes</i>	<i>At Authority Clinics</i>			<i>Totals</i>
		<i>School Children</i>	<i>Aged and Handicapped</i>	<i>Domiciliary Visits</i>	
Number of Sessions . .	86	2*	347	31	466
Number of Treatments	673	173	2,193	100	3,139

The standard charge remained unchanged at 9s. for two feet and 6s. for one foot treated, but as the majority of patients treated under the National Health Service Scheme are old age pensioners, most of them received treatment free of charge or at very reduced cost.

There is of course no charge for residents of the Authority's Homes or for school children.

\* School children usually seen during ordinary sessions for old people.

## DOMESTIC HELP

Miss N. E. Russell, Superintendent of Home Nurses and Domestic Help Organiser, reports:

"This Service continues to develop; over the year thirty-eight more householders have been helped, an approximate 7 per cent. increase.

Unfortunately owing to the inability to obtain suitable staff, many of the applicants received less help than they required. Emergencies were met on a priority basis, and from letters received by the Department this Service is much appreciated.

The care of the mentally sick in the home has shown a small increase. This section of the work is likely to develop in the future as the recommendations of the new Mental Health Act are more fully implemented.

The staff situation does not improve. More helpers were engaged but the wastage was greater; this was chiefly due to incompatibility. There were five resignations of Home Helps who had been in the Service over four years; the main reasons were health and change of employment. We still have a core of long-term, loyal workers who give over and above the help required.

A "Good Neighbour" Scheme was started in the autumn. This shows a promise of fulfilling the immediate emergency needs of a small section of the population, as for example in acute illness.

The Home Helps entered a "Walking Group" in the 1961 Carnival and received an enthusiastic welcome from the public.

One staff meeting was held where general problems were discussed, and it is hoped to hold more in the coming year.

Once again I would like to record my thanks to the Home Helps, and the clerical staff, and my Assistant for their loyalty and co-operation."



# NUMBER OF CASES WHERE DOMESTIC HELP WAS PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR\*

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cases included in previous column in which help began prior to 1961</i>
(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	33	3
(b) Tuberculosis .. .. .	7	2
(c) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	429	251
(d) Others .. .. .	97	19

\* A case should be counted only once, even if help ceased and recommenced during the year. All cases should be counted, even if help began in the preceding year.

## SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENTS

	<i>New Applications</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>
According to Scale—		
Full Cost .. .. .	113	46
Part Cost .. .. .	—	—
Free .. .. .	17	18
Specially Assessed Cases—		
Part Cost .. .. .	61	37
Free .. .. .	15	10
Cases Reimbursed by N.A.B. ..	85	164
	<hr/> 291	<hr/> 275

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Administration

The Health Services Committee remained the responsible Committee of the Council for functions under this Act.

### Staff

There were no staff changes during the year.

### General

Statistics concerning admissions and discharges from psychiatric hospitals will henceforth convey little in regard to the volume of work undertaken in the field of mental health. It is the intention of the Act that the majority of such admissions and discharges shall be completely informal and that mental illness shall be dealt with in the general, as well as the psychiatric, hospitals.

In the light of such informality, however, the social workers in mental health provided by the local authority can only play their part in after-care and in the rehabilitation of the patient if they are fully informed by the hospital staff of impending discharges—such information being conditional on the patient's consent.

Complementary to community care a first hostel for women was opened during the year. Inevitably it has been necessary to place there persons in need of supportive care irrespective as to whether their condition was primarily one of mental illness, sub-normality or mere social inadequacy. Certainly its existence has been of great help to welfare staff in finding solutions to otherwise intractable problems.

## **Mental Illness**

### **ADMISSIONS TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR OBSERVATION**

Six women were dealt with under Section 29, Mental Health Act, 1959. One was subsequently admitted to a Mental Hospital under Section 26, Mental Health Act. One was admitted informally to Mental Hospital. One was discharged to the Council's Hostel. One to Part III Accommodation under the National Assistance Act, and two were discharged to relatives.

### **HELLINGLY HOSPITAL**

One male and ten female cases were admitted informally. Four male and eleven female cases were dealt with under Section 25, three males and three females under Section 26, and one male and two females under Section 29.

## **Care and After Care**

537 visits were made and 876 interviews were given at Avenue House.

## **Hostel**

Opened in July 1961. Twenty-one persons were accommodated during the year. Fourteen remained in residence on 31st December, 1961.

## **Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Cases**

### **MALES**

Four males were added to the Register, one discharged from Residential Special School, two from other Authorities and one reported by Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Five males were removed, four moving to areas of other Authorities and one whereabouts unknown since death of the father.

### **FEMALES**

Two females were added to the Register, one reported by Assistant Medical Officer of Health and one reported by Local Education Authority. Two females were removed, both moving to areas of other Authorities.

One male and two females were on waiting-list for hospital care.

306 visits were made to supervision cases.

Six cases received Short Term Care during the year.



The position at the end of 1961 was:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
In Hospitals .. ..	45 (32)	30 (20)
Under Guardianship .. ..	2	4
Under Supervision .. ..	44	43

The figures in brackets represent "Informal" cases.

The Hospital cases were placed as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Laughton Lodge .. ..	2	2
Stoke Park .. ..	5	1
Barvin Park .. ..	1	—
Princess Christian Farm Colony ..	2	—
Rampton .. ..	1	—
Hortham .. ..	5	1
Etloe House .. ..	—	1
Darenth Park .. ..	10	3
Pouchlands .. ..	3	1
Hill House .. ..	—	4
St. Helen's .. ..	3	2
Leybourne Grange .. ..	10	7
Star Cross .. ..	1	—
Manor Hospital, Epsom ..	1	1
Ellen Terry Home .. ..	1	—
Basingstoke Hospital .. ..	—	1
St. Teresa's .. ..	—	5
Rawcliffe Hall .. ..	—	1
	—	—
	45	30
	—	—

## OCCUPATION/TRAINING CENTRE

The work of the Centre continued in the existing adapted premises in Salehurst Road under Miss D. S. Lones the Supervisor. Six other full-time Assistant Supervisors and a part-time Handicraft Instructor are also employed.

I must also express my gratitude to Miss Burton who attends the Centre to provide musical therapy.

The number on the register at the Centre varied between 35 and 40 with an average daily attendance of 32.13. Total attendances in 1961 were 6,137 during the 191 days that the Centre was open.

## SECTION C

### WELFARE SERVICES

#### National Assistance Act

Provision of Accommodation	Other Handicapped Persons
Blind and Partially Sighted	Care of Property
Burials	

#### General

In my report for 1960, I indicated that the new Home in Seaside would be opened in July 1962; as I write it appears that due to building delays it may be October before St. Anthony's Court takes in residents. Nevertheless this will help with the problem of the waiting list, and in advance, the Council has agreed to the building on a site in Willoughby Crescent.

The awareness of the public to the local needs of the elderly is best exemplified by the wonderful response to the appeal launched for the new premises for the W.V.S. Darby and Joan Club.

I would like to pay tribute to the excellent efforts of a voluntary worker in organising the residents of Staveley Court in occupational Handicraft.

#### Residential Accommodation

In addition to the 126 cases in the Council's Homes at the end of the year were seventeen cases in voluntary Homes excluding The Wolds, one case in an L.C.C. Home, one case in West Sussex County Council Home, one case in Croydon County Borough Home, and one case in an East Sussex County Council Home.

During the year there were one hundred and three admissions, eighty discharges, and twenty-one deaths.

#### Residential Accommodation—Section 21 (i) (a)

Figures for the year were as follows:

1. CAVENDISH LODGE			<i>Men</i>	
On 31st December, 1960	..	..	26	
Admitted during the year	..	..	18	
Discharged during the year	..	..	8	
Died .. .. .	..	..	11	
On 31st December, 1961	..	..	25	
2. TREVIN TOWERS			<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
On 31st December, 1960	..	..	5	40
Admitted during the year	..	..	3	27
Discharged during the year	..	..	2	22
Died .. .. .	..	..	2	5
On 31st December, 1961	..	..	4	40

3. STAVELEY COURT				<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
On 31st December, 1960	..	..		6	47
Admitted during the year	..	..		10	45
Discharged during the year	..	..		9	39
Died .. .. .	..	..		—	3
On 31st December, 1961	..	..		7	50

4. VOLUNTARY HOMES				<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Salvation Army Home, Wokingham	..			—	1
Searchlight Cripples Workshop	..	..		1	—
W.V.S. Home, Hove	..	..		—	2
Salvation Army Home, Westgate	..	..		—	2
St. Elizabeth's, Seaford	..	..		—	2
Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney	..	..	..	—	2
Castle Glen, Sandgate	..	..	..	—	1
Hospital and Home for Jewish Incurables	..			1	—
Methodist Home, Hall Grange	..	..		—	1
Nazareth House, Bexhill	..	..		—	1
Westminster House	..	..	..	1	1
Royal Oak House	..	..	..	—	1
Papworth Village Settlement	..	..		1	—

The above eighteen cases were resident on 31st December, 1961.

Also resident during the year:

			<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Deaf Hostel, Wembley	..	..	1	—
Derwent House	..	..	—	1
Salvation Army Home, St. Leonards	..		—	1
Hollenden House, Bexhill	..	..	1	—

5. ACCOMMODATION BY OTHER AUTHORITIES				
L.C.C. Home, 9, Fitzjohn's Avenue, London				1 Woman
West Sussex County Council Home, Marlands Horsham	..	..	..	1 Woman
East Sussex County Council, Haystoun House	..	..	..	1 Woman
Croydon County Borough, Shirley	..			1 Woman
6. BLIND—THE WOLDS, COLLEGE ROAD				<i>Women</i>
On 31st December, 1960	..	..		12
Admitted during the year	..	..		4
Discharged during the year	..	..		6
Died .. .. .	..	..		1
On 31st December, 1961	..	..		9

### Accommodation for Temporarily Homeless—Section 21 (1) (b)

#### THE KNOWLE, OAK TREE LANE

Eleven families accommodated—two men, eleven women and twenty-two children. Two families discharged and re-admitted: these comprised two women and eight children. Six other families were discharged during the year comprising three men, six women and eight children.

Remaining at the end of the year were five families comprising five women and thirteen children.

	<i>Families</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
On 31st December, 1960 ..	8	3	8	10
Admitted during the year ..	5	—	5	11
Discharged during the year	8	3	8	8
On 31st December, 1961 ..	5	—	5	13

### Reception Centre—Section 17

The Council continued to administer the centre as agents for the National Assistance Board for the admission of male cases only. Tribute must be paid to the Superintendent who is the Hospital Secretary for St. Mary's for continued conscientious and personal attention to those cared for. The Centre was closed on 15th December, 1961.

Total admissions were 2,829, an average of 8.12 per night. The Centre was full on forty-seven nights and 150 men were turned away.

This was formally closed on 15th December and to date no serious difficulties have been experienced consequent on the closure.

### Handicapped Persons—Section 29

#### (a) BLIND PERSONS

(i) *Incidence of Blindness*—During the year fifty-eight B.D.8 Forms for new cases were received, of these thirty-seven were registered as Blind within the meaning of the Act, and twenty-two as Partially Sighted. The causes of disability and treatment in respect of these cases certified as Blind being as stated in the following table:

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends—				
(a) No treatment ..	3	4	—	9
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical) .. ..	3	—	—	18
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	2	—	—	12

The recommendations for treatment were mainly medical and hospital supervision.

(ii) *Registration*—

Total at 31st December, 1960	..	..	210
Registered during the year	..	..	36
Died during the year	..	..	29
Transfers from other areas	..	..	8
Transferred to other areas	..	..	9
Total at 31st December, 1961	..	..	216

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 years ..	—	2	2
Between 5 and 15 years ..	1	—	1
Between 15 and 30 years ..	2	1	3
Between 30 and 50 years	10	5	15
Between 50 and 70 years ..	34	28	62
70 years and over	33	100	133
	—	—	—
	80	136	216
	—	—	—

(iii) *Home Workers*—One blind man was included in the Home Workers' Scheme of the National Institute for the Blind as a basket maker.

(iv) *Workshops*—One registered blind man remains at the workshops of the Royal School for the Blind at Leatherhead.

(v) *Handicrafts*—The occupation class at Avenue House Centre meeting on one afternoon per week under the Home Teacher continued throughout the year.

(b) PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

The Council's scheme provides that the services for the blind shall also be generally available for the partially sighted. At the end of the year there were eighty-two partially sighted persons on the Register, eighteen males and sixty-four females.

(c) VOLUNTARY SERVICES

The Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind, who receive an annual grant of £25, provide a club on three afternoons per week, a monthly social, annual outings and presents for all on both Registers at Christmas.

(d) DEAF AND DUMB

As in previous years the Chichester Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb continued to act as agents. The total remained unchanged at twelve cases, three of whom are deaf/blind.



(e) **HARD OF HEARING**

The Eastbourne and District Hard of Hearing Association has again done excellent work and service. Much of the work has been on the social side and in addition to the various activities of the Club nearly 300 visits were made to "Household" members. The number of registered cases was thirty-five.

(f) **PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**

The Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples continued to act as agents for the Council. The total on the Register at 31st December, 1961, was eighty-one.

*Assistance with Alterations*—During the year eighteen cases on the Register of Handicapped Persons were assisted with alterations to their homes at a total cost of £200 5s. 10d.

(g) **EPILEPTICS**

One woman was accommodated in David Lewis Colony at the end of the year.

**Old People's Organisations**

**MEALS ON WHEELS**

The W.V.S. continued to provide this excellent service. During the year 15,624 meals were supplied, an average of 63.77 per day. The cost to the Council was £65 2s. 9d.

Meals supplied by Trevin Towers cost £18 owing to two weeks in August that "Meals on Wheels" were suspended.

**OLD PEOPLE'S CLUBS**

The new Darby and Joan Club is due to open in October.

All the clubs mentioned in my previous report continue to function. The Senior Citizens Club, which is the only full time club with its own premises in addition to the Darby and Joan Club, has plans to extend its premises by buying the adjacent building.

A further Club has opened at Hampden Park in conjunction with St. Mary's Church.

**VISITING**

An organisation known as the Eastbourne Friends of the Elderly and sponsored by the Eastbourne Old People's Welfare Council, is organising a visiting service which is providing lonely old people with a friendly visitor.

**Registration of Homes—Section 37**

At the end of the year there were eighteen Registered Homes, providing 172 beds.



### **Care of Property**

During the year the property of forty-four persons was in care.

### **Burials**

During the year five burials were arranged at a total cost of £108 18s., of which sum £84 11s. 9d. was recovered (78 per cent.)

## SECTION D

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notification of Infectious Diseases  
Food Poisoning  
Public Health Laboratory Service  
Venereal Diseases

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There was a further reduction in notifications of infectious diseases during 1961 mainly due to the relatively small incidence of Measles. Only one case of Food Poisoning was reported and no Poliomyelitis occurred within the area.

##### Virus Meningitis

A small outbreak of meningitis caused by the ECHO Virus Type 9 occurred in the town between April and July. A total of twenty-seven cases came to light of whom eighteen were admitted to hospital. The illness affected both children and adults. In most cases recovery was rapid and few patients became seriously ill. There were no deaths and no cases of paralysis.

The disease first came to notice at the end of April when the hospital reported that seven cases of meningitis had been admitted in the past week. Four of these lived in the Langney district. Home visits were immediately paid to investigate the matter and to reassure the relatives.

Fresh cases continued to occur and by the middle of May fourteen cases had been admitted to hospital, and the disease had spread to all areas except Meads and Hampden Park. All general practitioners were therefore informed of the situation and were requested to notify the Medical Officer of Health of any further cases coming to their notice. It was also decided to exclude from school for three weeks children who had been in close contact with known cases of meningitis.

A further thirteen cases were notified but only four had to be admitted to hospital, and the disease died out in early July. The Langney district which was the first to be affected remained the main focus and a total of eleven cases occurred there.

Similar outbreaks have been described in several towns in the Midlands. This form of disease is not serious, and the chief anxiety it causes is because it is almost impossible to distinguish from the non-paralytic form of poliomyelitis. The cause is a virus which is present in the stools of patients and carriers. The appropriate measure to prevent it spreading is a rigid régime of hand-washing after visiting the toilet and before handling food.

## Notifications of Infectious Diseases (Corrected)

<i>Notifiable Disease</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>0-5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-45</i>	<i>45-65</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
Scarlet Fever .. ..	12	5	7	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	31	14	15	2	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia .. ..	7	1	1	1	—	4	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	13	1	1	6	3	2	—
Tuberculosis (Other) .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	155	74	76	5	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	3	—	—	1	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	19	—	—	19	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .. ..	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals .. ..	244	96	100	36	3	9	—

### Public Health Laboratory Service

Numerous pathology investigations were carried out on behalf of the Department at the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, under the direction of Dr. J. E. Jameson and by Dr. D. C. Taylor and Dr. F. R. Philips, pathologists to the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee, to whom grateful acknowledgment is given for their ready assistance and co-operation at all times.

### Venereal Diseases

Information was supplied to the Department by the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee, which is responsible for the treatment of venereal diseases. Two weekly sessions were held at the treatment centre at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, Mondays for women and children, and Wednesdays for men.

Cases attending the centre are shown in the table below. The figures in brackets relate to 1960:

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Total all Cases</i>
	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	
Syphilis ..	0 (—)	0 (—)	0 (—)	1 (—)	0 (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Gonorrhoea ..	3 (7)	12 (9)	0 (—)	0 (—)	3 (7)	12 (9)	15 (16)
Other Conditions	1 (—)	15 (21)	0 (—)	23 (8)	1 (—)	38 (29)	39 (29)

## Summary, 1951-61

		(1)	(2)	(3)		
		<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Non-V.D. Cases included in (1)</i>	<i>Attendances</i>		
				<i>(a) For M.O.s attention</i>	<i>(b) Intermedi- ate times</i>	<i>(c) Total</i>
1951	..	98	62	286	20	306
1952	..	86	62	223	16	239
1953	..	84	66	141	5	146
1954	..	78	63	88	—	88
1955	..	90	72	79	—	79
1956	..	36	29	57	—	57
1957	..	56	47	73	—	73
1958	..	40	32	62	—	62
1959	..	36	19	84	—	84
1960	..	45	29	78	—	78
1961	..	55	39	86	—	86

## SECTION E

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Public Baths

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

#### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the Borough is provided by the Eastbourne Waterworks Company. The bulk of the supply is obtained from a well in the Downs in the Parish of Friston about three and a half miles from the centre of Eastbourne. Over two miles of heading, lying at a depth varying from 120 to 400 ft., feed a well 120 ft. deep. The water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill and thence gravitates by a 21 in. main to covered service reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap. The capacity of the station is approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons per day, and the total quantity pumped during 1961 was  $1,005\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons.

The Catchment Area covers approximately four square miles, is all Downland, and 2,000 acres have been leased to the Forestry Commission. All possible precautions are taken to mitigate the risk of pollution.

The Company's Cornish Pumping Station, which is situated at Wigden's Bottom between Belle Tout and the main Eastbourne road, has headings in the chalk ranging in depth from 200 to 300 ft., and some 700 yards in total length. This station provided  $58\frac{1}{4}$  million gallons during the year 1961.

A further quantity of  $372\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons was pumped into supply from the Waterworks Road Pumping Station during the year.

Holywell provides another source of supply, where the water is obtained from a well with headings in the chalk, one heading running parallel to the cliff, and one extending under the Paradise Reservoir. The depth of this heading varies from 25 to 300 ft., and the capacity is approximately 300,000 gallons per day.  $88\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons were obtained from this source within the year.

The water from these sources met all demands, and bacteriologically, as well as chemically, maintained its usual high standard of quality. Seven chemical and 187 bacteriological examinations of both raw and piped supplies were carried out by the Company's analysts, and samples of the piped supply were also regularly sent by the Public Health Department for chemical analysis as well as bacteriological examination.

Typical reports are as follows:



## CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance : Clear and bright	Turbidity : Nil
Colour : Nil	Odour : Nil
pH : 7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide : 17
Electric Conductivity : 410	Dissolved Solids
	Dried at 180° C. : 265
Chlorine present as Chloride : 33	Alkalinity as Calcium
	Carbonate : 165
Hardness : Total 200	Carbonate : 165
Nitrate Nitrogen : 5.6	Non-Carbonate : 35
Ammoniacal Nitrogen* : 0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen : Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen* : 0.000	Oxygen Absorbed : 0.20
Metals : Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead : Absent	Residual Chlorine : 0.06

\*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

## BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

	1 day at 37° C.	2 days at 37° C.	3 days at 20° C.-22° C.
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml. present in	0 per ml. absent from	0 per ml. Probable number
Presumptive Coliform Reaction ..	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
<i>Bact. coli</i> (Type 1) ..	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
<i>Cl welchii</i> Reaction ..	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The hardness of the water is very moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It conforms to the highest standards of organic quality.

The results indicate a water which, from the aspect of the chemical analysis, is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

The weekly quantity of water pumped from the four sources mentioned above and supplied to consumers within the County Borough and neighbouring parishes in the Hailsham Rural District varied between 24½ and 37 million gallons, with an average weekly consumption throughout the year of 31½ millions. All dwelling houses in the area of the County Borough, totalling some 19,505 at April, 1961, are supplied direct from public water mains.

During the year an unsatisfactory sample from the Holywell source resulted in the pumping station being immediately taken out of supply pending careful investigation. The water was soon back to normal and one or two possible causes of contamination were quickly dealt with to avoid any likelihood of risk.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As requested in Ministry of Health Circular 1/62, I am asked to comment on the adequacy of sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements.

With the exception of a very few relatively isolated properties, all residential areas are served with main drainage and sewerage. Substantial programmes of capital expenditure are also in hand for the reconstruction of old trunk sewers in areas of the town where these are worn or inadequate.

Disposal is by discharge into the sea after screening and maceration. The outfall is at a remote point on the coast where tide and prevailing wind favour minimum contamination of the beaches. An extensive survey is projected in order to determine more precisely the need, if any, for change or modification of the existing means of disposal.

## PUBLIC BATHS

The Old Town Swimming Bath, which has a capacity of 45,000 gallons of fresh water derived directly from a borehole in the subsoil, is directly under the control of the Public Health Department. Break-point chlorination conditions are maintained, and once every four hours the whole of the water in the pool is circulated through two pressure filters.

This bath is mainly used by school children and is open from April to October. During the past season fourteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which had a plate count of less than 1 per ml. *B. coli* was absent in all the samples.

The numbers using the bath during the season were:

### Organised Parties—

Local Authority Schools	..	..	17,908
Private Schools	..	..	576
Youth Organisations	..	..	1,415
General Public	..	..	9,898
			<hr/>
			29,797
			<hr/>

The number of users in the previous five years were:

1956	..	..	..	..	32,045
1957	..	..	..	..	27,152
1958	..	..	..	..	28,914
1959	..	..	..	..	31,165
1960	..	..	..	..	24,586

## Individual Baths

The number of users were as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>O.A.P.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Old Town ..	3,386	3,262	656	100	7,404
Seaside ..	12,382	6,335	1,160	218	20,095
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,768	9,597	1,816	318	27,499
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Devonshire Swimming Baths

The Devonshire Swimming Baths (under the control of the Entertainments Department) comprise two indoor sea-water baths of 70,000 and 13,000 gallons capacity respectively, the larger bath being

in use during the summer months only. The baths are filled initially with filtered sea water and wastage made good as required. The water is continuously recirculated and filtered through two rapid gravity filters, chlorinated, aerated and heated to a temperature of 72°–74° F. The circulation period is approximately 4½ hours, when both baths are in operation.

During the year forty-eight samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results are summarised below:

<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>24-hour Plate Count at 37° C.</i>	
	<i>Number of Colonies per ml.</i>	<i>B. coli in 100 ml.</i>
22	Less than 1	Less than 1
17	1–5	„ „ 1
1	1–5	5
6	5–10	Less than 1
1	5–10	5
—	10–15	
1	Over 15	Less than 1

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

EDWARD EDLINGTON, Cert.R.S.H.

The preparation of this report being one of my first duties on taking up appointment, I must pay tribute to my predecessor, Mr. Arthur Lindfield, who left the “facts and figures” in such good order as to make annotation a comparatively easy matter.

### General Summary

Visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors in 1961:

For general public health purposes	..	3,715
Inspections under the Housing Act, 1957	..	833
In connection with food and to food premises		3,053
Infectious Diseases Control visits and Investi- gations	.. .. .	25
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	..	330
S.O.2 and Smoke Recordings	..	312
Visits for miscellaneous purposes	..	1,118
		<hr/> 9,386 <hr/>

Food animals inspected at slaughterhouse .. 23,545

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

The continued routine inspection of food premises during the year again resulted in close liaison between the proprietors of hotels and restaurants and the inspectorate.

The problem of increasing staff shortages has led to a greater effort to use modern techniques and equipment in order to maintain good service and good standards of hygiene. In canteens and kitchens the inspectors continued their educational "talks" to the many "new faces". Efforts to education in matters of hygiene were more satisfactorily rewarded, when a number of food workers passed their "Food Hygiene Course" examination after a series of lectures by the inspectors at the College of Further Education during the winter months.

### Food Inspection

Two thousand, two hundred and thirty routine and 191 special inspections of food premises is evidence of the continued vigilance of the inspectorate with regard to the possibility of foodstuffs unfit for human consumption escaping detection.

A keen awareness of the necessity to ensure that the public purchase of food of good quality, well wrapped and correctly described resulted in 518 samples of food being submitted for chemical or bacteriological examination.

The 592 visits to the slaughterhouse to inspect 23,545 food animals again indicates the effort to maintain the 100 per cent. inspection of carcasses.

### Slaughtering and Inspection of Food Animals

#### PREMISES

Considerable improvements were effected in the premises during the year and at the close of the year only minor details were still to be dealt with in order to bring the premises up to the standard required by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

#### INSPECTION

It is pleasing again to be able to give a satisfactory report on this very important aspect of the Public Health Inspector's duty. With an ever-increasing "kill" it has still been possible to maintain the 100 per cent. inspection of carcasses and thus eliminate diseased and unfit food.

The number of animals affected with tuberculosis and cysticercosis still remains small and again in the whole year no beef animal was found affected with generalised tuberculosis.

## Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed .. ..	3,090	129	3,674	9,021	7,631	—
Number inspected .. ..	3,090	129	3,674	9,021	7,631	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	2	4	6	8	7	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,024	72	15	662	543	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. ..	33.2	58.9	0.6	7.4	7.2	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	5	—	—	56	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	0.01	3.9	—	—	0.7	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—			
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. ..	5	—	—			
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—			

### Food Premises

The number of food premises in the Borough fall broadly into the following classifications:

Bakers and Bakers' Shops	.. ..	38
Breweries	.. ..	1
Butchers	.. ..	49
Confectioners (other than flour confections)	.. ..	88
Dairies	.. ..	7
Delicatessen and Sandwich Shops	.. ..	16
Fish and Fried Fish	.. ..	35
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	.. ..	64
Grocers, Provision and General Stores	.. ..	147



Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	11
Premises where Ice Cream is sold	..	..	180
Ice Cream Store	..	..	1
Meat Products Factories	..	..	4
Public Houses and Hotels with open bars	..	..	61
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	..	..	127
Slaughterhouse	..	..	1
Wholesale Manufacturers	..	..	7

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, totalled 63, comprising:

Butchers' Shops	..	..	33
Grocers and Provision Stores	..	..	24
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	5
Potato Crisps Manufacturer	..	..	1

Visits and inspections made to food premises, classified as to type, were:

Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	158
Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	136
Ice Cream Retailers	..	..	255
Bakehouses	..	..	86
Butchers' Shops and Wholesale Depots	..	..	227
Meat Products Preparation Premises	..	..	59
Fish Shops	..	..	116
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	46
Other Food Shops and Stores	..	..	326
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	829
Slaughterhouses	..	..	572
Food Samples taken	..	..	518
Visits in connection with unsound food	..	..	191

## Milk and Dairies Regulations

Eastbourne is a specified area within the meaning of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, and therefore all milk sold in the town must comply with the conditions for treatment and handling prescribed by the regulations for milk sold under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. Well over 95 per cent. of the milk sold is pasteurised, the balance being made up of tuberculin tested farm-bottled milk and a small sale of sterilised milk.

There is only one pasteurising establishment in the town, but two firms import milk from Brighton and Bexhill respectively for local sale.

### (a) REGISTRATION OF DAIRIES AND DISTRIBUTORS

(i) *The following were registered under these regulations:*

Dairies (premises)	..	..	7
Distributors (persons)	..	..	109

Of these, one dairy and three distributors were registered only for the sale of cream.

- (ii) *Licences granted under these Regulations now all expire at the end of the five-year period, 31st December, 1965. The following are now in force:*

To Pasteurise Milk	..	..	..	1
Dealers' Licences to use the designation				
"Pasteurised"	..	..	..	101
Dealers' Licences to use the designation				
"Sterilised"	..	..	..	41
Dealers' Licences to use the designation				
"Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	..	17

#### (b) SAMPLING OF MILK

Milk is sampled and examined broadly for three purposes: to ensure that the composition of the milk is up to the standard required; for testing as to cleanliness, keeping quality and effective pasteurisation; and for the presence of tuberculosis.

Samples taken for this purpose with the results of analysis or examination were as shown.

##### (i) *Chemical Analysis:*

Twenty-two samples were submitted for analysis, of which five were Channel Island milk.

The results indicated that the local milk supply was of good quality. The average fat and non-fat solids was 3.58 per cent. and 8.68 per cent., compared with the prescribed standard of 3.0 and 8.5 per cent. Channel Island milk gave an average of 4.9 and 9.24 per cent., the standard for that milk being 4 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. non-fat solids.

##### (ii) *Bacteriological Examinations:*

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested	110	Phosphatase .. Methylene Blue	110 107	— 3
(Pasteurised) Tuberculin Tested	25	Methylene Blue	20	5
(Farm Bottled Milk) Sterilised .. ..	16	Turbidity Test	15	1

No pasteurised milk failed the Phosphatase test, but three failed the Methylene Blue test. These were rigorously followed up at the dairy.

Reports on the five Tuberculin Tested (farm-bottled) milk samples which failed the prescribed test were referred to the County Milk Production Officer for attention at the farms.

### (iii) *Examination of Milk for the Presence of Tuberculosis:*

In order to regulate the flow of samples, by arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory, samples of ordinary milk on arrival at the dairy and of farm-bottled milk were taken on a rota system during the year.

Of the thirty-five samples taken, thirty-two proved to be negative. In the remaining three cases the guinea pigs inoculated with the milk died three days after the injection, the result therefore being void. *M. tuberculosis* was not found in any sample.

## **Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream**

### (a) REGISTERED PREMISES

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was:

(a) Wholesale Manufacturer	..	..	1
(b) Manufacture and Retail Sale	..	..	11
(c) For the Sale of Ice Cream	..	..	180
(d) For Storage of Ice Cream for the Purpose of Sale	..	..	3

Visits and inspections of these premises totalled 391; 136 being to manufacturers' premises and 255 to retailers.

### (b) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Two hundred and forty-three samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue test. The result of this test is indicative of the bacteriological "cleanliness" of the ice cream examined. On this basis the ice cream is graded into one of four grades—Grades 1 and 2 being considered satisfactory and Grades 3 and 4 indicating possible faults in technique of manufacture, storage and service.

As the following will indicate, of the 243 samples examined 88·9 per cent. were graded in Grades 1 and 2; 60·9 per cent. being in Grade 1.

Grade	Number
1 .. .. .	148
2 .. .. .	68
3 .. .. .	16
4 .. .. .	11
	216
	27

## **Unfit Food**

The following is a list of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered by the vendors on being found to be unfit for human consumption:

Bacon (lbs.) .. ..	66	Jam and Marmalade (lbs.) ..	37
Biscuits (lbs.) .. ..	4	Lobsters .. ..	15
Butter (lbs.) .. ..	4½	Marshmallows (lbs.) ..	215
Cereals (pkts.) .. ..	5	Meat and Offal (lbs.) ..	1,896¾
Cheese (pkts.) .. ..	13	Meat Products (lbs.) ..	26¼
„ (lbs.) .. ..	1¼	Meat (cans, up to 4 lbs.) ..	221
Chocolate and Cocoa (Pkts.)	1	„ (cans, 4-6 lbs.) ..	143
Coffee (cans) .. ..	3	Milk (cans) .. ..	35
Coffee Essence (botts.) ..	1	Paste, meat and fish (jars)	13
Cordials (botts.) .. ..	39	Peanut Butter (jars) ..	2
Crab (cans) .. ..	2	Pepper (ozs.) .. ..	1
Cream (cans and jars) ..	5	Poultry (lbs.) .. ..	70¾
Egg, frozen (lbs.) .. ..	392	Pork Pies .. ..	84
„ liquid (cans) .. ..	11	Prawns (lbs.) .. ..	40
Egg Pies .. ..	6	Rabbits (lbs.) .. ..	52
Fish (cans) .. ..	66	Rice (cans) .. ..	21
„ (stone) .. ..	65½	Salad Cream (jars) ..	1
Fish Cakes .. ..	32	Salt (pkts) .. ..	1
Flour (lbs.) .. ..	3	Sauce (botts.) .. ..	3
Fondue (pkts.) .. ..	6	Sausages (lbs.) .. ..	29
Frankfurter Sausages ..	140	Semolina (pkts.) ..	2
Fruit (lbs.) .. ..	75	Soup (cans) .. ..	13
Fruit (cans) .. ..	837	Syrup (lbs.) .. ..	4
Ham (lbs.) .. ..	770¼	Vegetables (cans) ..	345
Horseradish Sauce (jars) ..	1	„ (stone) .. ..	30

One hundred and ninety-one inspections were made in connection with the above unsound food.

The majority of this foodstuff was dealt with in small quantities and was disposed of by burning at the refuse destructor.

Unfit meat from butchers' shops and wholesale stores is disposed of under suitable safeguards for sterilisation and processing into animal foodstuffs, etc.

### Sampling of Food and Drugs

Fifty-two formal and fifty-six informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which three formal and six informal samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

### Action Taken in Connection with Samples which the Public Analyst Reported to be Unsatisfactory

#### SAMPLE NO. 928—FRENCH CREAM CHEESE (Informal)

This consisted of a soft milk cheese containing only 22·4 per cent. of fat. Cream cheese is a soft cheese made from cream and contains at least 50 per cent. of fat.

Vendor warned about the application of misleading descriptions and not having accurate labelling.

#### SAMPLE NO. 926—COMPOUND CAMPHOR SYRUP (Informal)

Contained an excess of dilute sulphuric acid to the extent of 53 per cent. of the amount stated on the label. Formal follow-up sample taken.



SAMPLE NO. 930—SALMON CUTLET (Informal)

The article was falsely described. It consisted of an oval shaped fish cake containing 45 per cent. of fish. A Salmon Cutlet is either a slice of salmon,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 in. in thickness, or is chopped salmon with flavouring ingredients made into the shape of a cutlet and breadcrumbed for frying. Having regard to the fact that the product on analysis contained 45 per cent. of fish there is considerable difficulty in dealing with this type of semi-misdescription. It was ascertained that the commodity was invoiced to the retailer as "Mock Salmon Cutlettes" and should have been so labelled on display.

SAMPLE NO. 318—FRANKFURTERS (Formal)

The Public Analyst's report was to the effect that this sample was of perfectly satisfactory quality, containing 84 per cent. of meat, but he had to make a technical objection to the labelling under the Labelling of Food Order. The question of correct labelling so as to indicate the specific nature of the ingredients has been taken up with the manufacturers.

SAMPLE NO. 754—STEAK AND KIDNEY PIE (Informal)

The Public Analyst reported that although the overall meat content of this article was reasonable, no kidney could be detected. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers.

SAMPLE NO. 617—NON-ALCOHOLIC GINGER WINE (Informal)

The Public Analyst reported that in his opinion this article should have been described as "Non-alcoholic ginger flavoured beverage" as wine is the fermented juice of the grape and it is not possible for the term "wine" and "non-alcoholic" to be compatible.

The question of the correct labelling was taken up with the manufacturers.

SAMPLE NO. 460—PARSLEY SAUCE (Informal)

The Public Analyst reported that the label of this article conveyed the impression that it was a complete mixture for making Parsley Sauce, but the essential ingredient, milk, was absent and, in his opinion, this should have been stated on the label.

The question of the correct labelling was taken up with the manufacturers.

SAMPLE NO. 153—POTATO CRISPS (Formal)

The packet in which these crisps were sold contained the statement—"Starch Reduced Oil Reduced for Non-Fattening. A Packet a Day will Slim you Away". The Public Analyst reported that these statements were false and misleading, as there was no justification for the claims made that the crisps were starch and oil reduced.

The Manufacturer was prosecuted and fined £5 with £16 18s. costs and Advocate's Fee £5 5s.



## SAMPLE NO. 834—SOUP POWDER (Informal)

The Public Analyst reported that the ingredients of this article were not correctly specified on the label according to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

This matter was taken up with the manufacturers.

## Action Taken in Respect of Other Unsatisfactory Food

### PACKET OF SAUSAGES FOUND TO CONTAIN MAGGOTS

Warning letters sent to Company who manufactured the sausages and the Company from whose shop they had been sold, as it was impossible to say for certain who was responsible for this occurrence.

### LOAF FOUND TO CONTAIN PIECE OF GLASS

Investigations at the Bakery showed that the glass was a piece of a thermometer used for testing the dough. Warning letter sent to the Bakery Company concerned.

## HOUSING

Only five individual unfit houses were dealt with during the year. The number of unfit properties in the Borough now being below 20.

At the end of the year the introduction of new legislation in the shape of the 1961 Housing Act gave a welcome indication of changes to enable Local Authorities to have a better control over the management of houses in multiple occupation. Amendments to the Housing Act, 1957 gave Local Authorities power to require the doing of work to make good the neglect of proper standards of management. This, coupled with directions to prevent or reduce overcrowding in houses in multiple occupation, will be of help in securing better management, conditions and amenities in such properties but only serves to emphasise the urgent necessity for more new houses.

Alterations in the provisions relating to improvement grants and standard grants make it easier and more attractive to a property owner to avail himself of the benefits afforded, as part of the Government's scheme to raise the standard of amenities in dwelling houses. Dwelling house standards within the Borough might well improve with good publicity given to this aspect of housing.

The inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors for housing purposes were:

Dwelling Houses (Housing Act) ..	..	264
Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act) ..	..	117
Revisits .. .. .	..	452

## Housing Report

The table which follows gives the totals of the quarterly reports submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as to action taken in 1961.

# Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

## A 1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced during period</i>	
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
<i>In Clearance Areas—</i>			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation .. ..	43	69	28
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ..	—	—	—
(3) Houses in land acquired Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	—	—	—
<i>Not in Clearance Areas—</i>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	—	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .. ..	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts .. ..	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders .. ..	—	—	—
A 2. Number of dwellings included above, which were previously reported as closed .. ..	3	—	—
<b>B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</b>	<i>Number</i>		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	1	5	1
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 .. ..	—	—	—

## C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority ..	91	—
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts .. ..	17	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ..	1	1
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—

## D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)

	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
<i>Position at end of year—</i>		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48 .. .. .	—	—
(b) Under Section 17 (2) .. .. .	1	1
(c) Under Section 46 .. .. .	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 .. .. .	—	—

### Improvement Grants

There was no improvement during the year in the rate of applications for Standard Grants. Of the 86 Standard Grants made, 81 included the provision of a fixed bath and of a hot water supply. As already indicated, more publicity is desirable.

Details of the ten Discretionary Grants approved are set out below:

Improvement Grants (at the discretion of the Council) were made for:

Provision of amenities and curing rising dampness .. .. .	1
Farm cottages provided with amenities including drainage system with cess-pool .. .. .	2
Alterations and additions to house the Standard Grant facilities where this could not be done within the maximum sum for those grants .. .. .	7

### Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

Applications, etc., dealt with in 1961, were:

Applications for Certificates .. .. .	5
Decisions not to issue Certificates .. .. .	—
Decisions to issue Certificates .. .. .	5
Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	2
Certificates issued .. .. .	3
Applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates .. .. .	4
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates .. .. .	—
Certificates cancelled .. .. .	4

## GENERAL INSPECTIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PURPOSES

Visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors for the above purposes were:

Complaints investigated	..	..	476
Schools	..	..	59
Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings	..		115
Places of Public Entertainment	..		6
Public Baths	..	..	140
Drainage and Plumbing Works	..		1,057
Land Charges Enquiries	..	..	526
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	42
Smoke Observations and S.O <sub>2</sub> Smoke			
Recordings	..	..	504
Factories	..	..	242
Workplaces	..	..	22
Outworkers' Premises	..	..	12
Shops (Section 38, Shops Act, 1950)	..		105
Departmental Properties	..	..	218
Re-visits	..	..	503
Infectious Disease Investigations	..		25
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	1,118

### Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936

Most owners of property comply with the requirements of informal notices, but it was necessary to serve the following formal notices:

Section 75—To provide dustbins	..	2
Section 93—To abate nuisances	..	13

With the exception of one dustbin provided by the Council in default, and one case in which the property concerned was demolished, the necessary works were put in hand by the person on whom the notice was served, and there was no necessity for action before the Justices.

### Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Three sites for single caravans and one site for seventeen vans licensed during the year now bring the total in the Borough up to 279 vans on six sites. All these sites now comply with the requirements of the above Act.

### Shops Act

One hundred and five inspections of shops were carried out in connection with the health and welfare provisions of the Shops Act, 1960. The general standard of hygiene and cleanliness was good.

### Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act

There were nine premises registered by the Local Authority under the provisions of this Act and frequent inspections were made to these premises to ensure that the provisions as to cleanliness of materials and bedding were complied with.

## Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six applications for licences to keep pet shops were received during the year, all of which were granted.

## Clean Air Act, 1956

There was no necessity for any formal action during the year. Observations were made of the smoke emissions from laundry and hotel chimneys and from the few industrial chimneys. Co-operation by managements was good and corrective action when required was carried out willingly on request.

The Council approved plans and stated their requirements as to the height of proposed chimneys at four proposed new industrial buildings.

## National Survey of Air Pollution

September saw the installation of three sets of apparatus set up for the daily recording of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide. Mr. F. T. Rippin, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, working in co-operation with the staff of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, was responsible for this exercise. It is too early yet to have any results of value, but Eastbourne is now able to make her modest but useful contribution to this survey.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

### 1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	58	70	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	241	133	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	112	39	2	—
TOTAL .. ..	411	242	6	—



2. Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) . .	6	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) . .	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient . .	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective . .	7	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	17	13	—	—	—

## Part VII of the Act—Outwork

### SECTIONS 110 AND 111

<i>Class of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>		
	<i>No. of Out-Workers in August list required by Section 110</i> (1) (c) (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)
(1)			
Wearing apparel .. .. .	39	—	—
Household linen .. .. .	1	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	1	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	11	—	—
Furniture and upholstery .. ..	4	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	56	—	—

### SECTION 111

There were no instances found of work being done by outworkers in unwholesome premises.

## RODENT CONTROL

### (a) Surface Control

The Council provides a free service for the control of rats and mice in private dwellings; a charge is, however, made for treating business and other premises. The income from this source has, however, fallen during the last few years. It will be noted from the table below that only eight major rat infestations were found in all types of premises during 1961.

As required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, as well as dealing with complaints a continuing survey of land and premises throughout the Borough is carried on and any infestations dealt with. A tabulated summary of the work follows:

	<i>Type of Property</i>				
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number:					
Inspected on Complaint .. ..	13	211	—	35	259
Inspected on Survey or Investigation ..	61	505	—	197	763
Found to be infested by:					
Rats (a) Major	2	5	—	1	8
(b) Minor	16	198	—	8	222
Mice (a) Major	3	1	—	9	13
(b) Minor	8	142	—	25	175
Treated by Operators	29	346	—	43	418
Visits for all purposes	364	4,176	—	666	5,206

Number of block control schemes carried out—34.

### (b) Sewer Baiting

The treatment for rats in sewers was carried out on the same lines as in former years. Test baits were laid in May in about 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes and the effective baiting of manholes found to be infested followed. A further treatment was carried out in November.

The manholes found to be infested appear to keep fairly constant at about 45–50 in number, but not always in the same places. As the nearest access on either side of those suspected is also baited, the manholes dealt with in each treatment total about 150, compared with 400 or so a few years ago, and the number of positive takes continues to fall.

## **SECTION F**

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

Nursing Homes  
Nursing Agencies  
Nurseries and Child Minders  
Children Act, 1948  
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
Staff Medical Examinations  
Midwives Act, 1951  
Meteorology

#### **Public Health Act, 1936—Section 187**

### **NURSING HOMES**

Four new Nursing Homes were registered for the first time and two re-registrations of existing Homes were made during the year. Two registrations were withdrawn.

An approximate total of 198 beds for chronic, medical, surgical and convalescent patients were provided by the fifteen registered Homes at the end of the year.

#### **Nurses Agencies Act, 1957**

The licences in respect of two existing agencies were renewed. All records were satisfactory on inspection by an authorised member of the staff of this Department.

### **NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948**

Two premises other than private dwellings where children are received to be looked after for the day, or a substantial part of the day, or for any longer period not exceeding six days, remained registered under this Act.

One person cancelled her registration as a Child Minder and at the end of the year there were five current registrations. The number of children to be cared for by orders made by the Council is restricted to a combined total of twenty-five.

#### **Children Act, 1948**

The Medical Officer of Health remained on the list of general practitioners of the Local Executive Council and the medical staff of the Department were responsible for the medical care of all children in the Council's residential homes.

Dental inspection of the children was carried out in the Homes by the Chief Dental Officer and any necessary treatment was provided without delay through the School Dental Service or, in the case of pre-school children, through the Council's arrangements for dental treatment under the National Health Service Act.

# REPORT BY THE LOCAL INSPECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

I am indebted to Senior Inspector Rich for the following figures:

Cases referred by the Staff of the Public Health Department.

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Children</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>0-2</i>	<i>2-5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-17</i>	
Neglect ..	12	7	6	15	1	29
Assault ..	2	3	2	—	—	5
Moral Danger ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Advice Sought ..	6	3	2	6	—	11
	21	13	10	22	1	46

Other cases reported by the public and other officials were classified as:

Neglect ..	..	..	..	21
Abandonment ..	..	..	..	1
Assault ..	..	..	..	4
Moral Danger ..	..	..	..	5
Advice Sought..	..	..	..	17
				—
				48
				—

These cases involved 155 children of whom 71 were boys and 84 girls. The number of visits made in connection with cases reported by the Public Health Officers was 95.

One prosecution for Assault, offender fined £10, with £2 2s. costs and child removed to the care of the Local Authority by Court Order.

## STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

New entrants to the Corporation service are now required to complete a medical statement instead of submitting to a medical examination. Only in those cases in which the Medical Officer of Health is not satisfied with the answers is a physical examination carried out.

The scheme commenced in June and has already effected a considerable saving of medical officers' and administrative time.

Number of Medical Examinations made:

Sick Pay ..	..	..	..	39
Superannuation ..	..	..	..	166
				—
				205
				—

Number of Medical Statements Scrutinised .. 186



In addition to the above, twenty-four examinations were carried out on candidates for admission to training colleges. There were also nine sessions at Chelsea Training College and three at Eastbourne Training College, for medical inspection.

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

The Local Health Authority is the Local Supervising Authority for the purpose of the Midwives Act, 1951.

During the year twenty-eight Midwives notified their intention to practise, of whom four were in the Local Health Authority's Domiciliary Midwifery Service, and twenty-four were employed in the Hospital Service.

## METEOROLOGY

Borough Meteorologist: W. L. PECK

### Sunshine

The total of 1978.3 hours for 1961 was 167.2 hours above the 68-year average. This total was the highest recorded in the Air Ministry list for all stations on the mainland for 1961. Eight months of the year including May, June and July were above average, and four months including August and September were below average.

### Temperature

The annual mean temperature of 52.1° for 1961 was above the 68-year average of 50.7°. Nine months of the year were above average, only July, November and December being below average.

### Sea Temperature

The daily average of 53.8° in 1961 was above the 68-year average of 52.0°. August was the only summer month that the sea temperature was below average.

### Rainfall

The total of 32.01 inches for 1961 was 14.39 inches below the 1960 total of 46.40 inches, and 0.59 inches above the 68-year average of 31.42 inches.

### Summary of Observations

#### AIR PRESSURE (MEAN SEA LEVEL)

Daily Average:

9 a.m.	..	..	..	..	30.040 inches
9 p.m.	..	..	..	..	30.039 ..

## AIR TEMPERATURE

### Daily Average:

Maximum	..	..	..	..	57.0 degrees
Minimum	..	..	..	..	47.1 "
Combined	..	..	..	..	52.1 "
Range	..	..	..	..	9.9 "
At 9 a.m.	..	..	..	..	53.1 "
At 9 p.m.	..	..	..	..	51.9 "
Warmest Days 1st and 2nd July	..	..	..	..	82 "
Warmest Nights 30th August, and 19th September	..	..	..	..	64 "
Coldest Day, 24th December	..	..	..	..	33 "
Coldest Night, 26th December	..	..	..	..	26 "

## SUNSHINE

Total	..	..	..	..	1978.3 hours
Daily Average	..	..	..	..	5.40 "

## RAINFALL

Total	..	..	..	..	32.01 inches
"Rain" Days	..	..	..	..	146

## HUMIDITY

### Daily Average:

9 a.m.	..	..	..	..	82 per cent.
9 p.m.	..	..	..	..	84 " "

## WINDS

### Percentage of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. observations:

<i>Direction</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
N.	11.51
N.E.	4.52
E.	7.40
S.E.	9.87
S.	7.40
S.W.	10.00
W.	32.60
N.W.	15.07
Calm	1.63
Prevailing Winds	West
Snow and Sleet recorded on	1 day
Thunderstorms recorded on	7 days
Fog (9 a.m.) recorded on	9 "
Gales recorded on	10 "
Air Frost recorded on	16 "
Ground Frost recorded during	60 nights

# SUNSHINE

<i>Position</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1	EASTBOURNE .. ..	1978·3
2	Littlehampton .. ..	1911·1
3	Hayling Island .. ..	1905·7
4	Bognor Regis .. ..	1904·1
5	Folkestone .. ..	1898·8
6	Worthing .. ..	1875·8
7	Southsea .. ..	1867·8
8	Ramsgate .. ..	1859·6
10	Weymouth .. ..	1838·7
11	Margate .. ..	1823·7
12	Hastings .. ..	1818·6
14	Torquay .. ..	1810·3
17	Bournemouth .. ..	1799·3
19	Swanage .. ..	1787·0
20	Seaford .. ..	1781·4
21	Brighton .. ..	1756·5
24	Bexhill .. ..	1738·4
25	Dover .. ..	1737·3
51	Ilfracombe .. ..	1667·8
59	Weston-super-Mare .. ..	1646·7
67	Newquay .. ..	1631·5

## Monthly Averages for 68-Year Period, 1888 to 1961

Month		Air Temperature			Mean Sea Tem- pera- ture	Sunshine		Rainfall	
		Means of				Total Hours	Daily Hours	Inches	'Rain' Days
		Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Max. and Min. Com- bined					
January	..	45·1	37·1	41·1	42·5	62·7	2·02	3·00	17
February	..	45·2	36·4	40·8	41·2	83·5	2·98	2·28	14
March	..	48·4	38·2	43·3	42·8	136·9	4·42	2·19	14
April	..	52·9	41·4	47·2	47·0	180·3	6·01	1·88	13
May	..	59·1	47·0	53·0	52·9	235·2	7·59	1·67	11
June	..	63·9	52·1	58·0	58·6	238·3	7·93	1·79	11
July	..	67·2	56·0	61·6	62·6	235·2	7·59	2·27	11
August	..	67·6	56·3	62·0	63·8	218·0	7·03	2·63	13
September	..	64·6	52·9	58·8	61·3	174·1	5·80	2·47	12
October	..	58·1	47·4	52·7	55·8	122·4	3·95	3·89	16
November	..	51·4	42·1	46·7	49·7	71·3	2·38	3·84	15
December	..	47·1	38·9	43·0	45·4	53·4	1·72	3·51	18
Year	..	55·9	45·5	50·7	52·0	1811·3	4·95	31·42	165

## Monthly Averages, 1961

Month	Air Temperature					Mean Sea Tem- pera- ture	Sunshine		Rainfall	
	Means of			High- est	Low- est		Total Hours	Daily Hours	Inches	'Rain' Days
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Max. and Min. Com- bined							
January ..	45.1	37.5	41.3	50	29	43.6	65.0	2.10	5.80	16
February ..	48.9	42.1	45.5	54	34	44.9	85.9	3.07	2.62	18
March ..	52.5	39.8	46.1	58	33	46.8	190.8	6.15	0.25	4
April ..	55.5	47.4	51.5	63	42	51.1	134.3	4.48	2.40	11
May ..	59.8	47.5	53.7	69	38	55.5	282.3	9.11	1.26	6
June ..	65.2	52.8	59.0	73	47	60.0	299.1	9.97	1.29	6
July ..	67.2	55.3	61.3	82	49	63.5	248.1	8.00	2.72	8
August ..	67.5	57.2	62.3	78	52	63.5	211.9	6.84	0.67	10
September ..	66.6	56.2	51.4	75	48	63.9	159.4	5.31	2.54	15
October ..	59.8	50.1	54.9	67	39	58.3	153.4	4.95	4.40	19
November ..	50.1	42.8	46.5	58	31	49.6	68.3	2.31	3.96	18
December ..	45.8	36.8	41.3	57	26	45.4	78.8	2.54	4.10	15
Year ..	57.0	47.1	52.1	82	26	53.8	1978.3	5.40	32.01	146

## 1961 Monthly Variations from Averages

	Maximum ° F.	Minimum ° F.	Sea ° F.	Sunshine Hours	Rainfall Inches
January ..	—	+0.4	+1.1	+ 2.5	+2.80
February ..	+3.7	+5.7	+3.7	+ 2.4	+0.34
March ..	+4.1	+1.6	+4.0	+53.9	—1.94
April ..	+2.6	+6.0	+4.1	—46.0	+0.52
May ..	+0.7	+0.5	+2.6	+47.1	—0.41
June ..	+1.3	+0.7	+1.4	+60.8	—0.50
July ..	—	—0.7	+0.9	+12.9	+0.45
August ..	—0.1	+0.9	—0.3	— 6.1	—1.96
September ..	+2.0	+3.3	+2.6	—14.7	+0.07
October ..	+1.7	+2.7	+2.5	+31.0	+0.51
November ..	—1.3	+0.7	—0.1	— 2.0	+0.12
December ..	—1.3	—2.1	—	+25.4	+0.59
Year ..	+1.1	+1.6	+1.8	+167.2	+0.59





# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

## CONTENTS

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1. Statistics
2. School Hygiene
3. Medical Inspection
4. Work of the School Nurses
5. Arrangements for Treatment
6. Child Guidance Service
7. Handicapped Children
8. Special Tuition
9. Dental Clinic
10. Families with Difficulties and Problems
11. Juvenile Crime
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17. Diphtheria Immunisation
18. Deaths of Schoolchildren
19. Training Colleges

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
AVENUE HOUSE, EASTBOURNE

*To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee:*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The health of the Eastbourne school child continues to be above average. Climate, social and economic conditions all contribute towards this end, fostered by a happy co-operation between parent, teacher, school nurse, and school medical officer. The policy of a minimum of routine examinations, together with close liaison with each school to encourage the reporting of physical and emotional problems at an early stage, has been continued. Whilst this procedure may be somewhat more time consuming, it is proving to be well worth while.

Our concern with the overweight child has led to the starting of a small obesity clinic to teach those worst afflicted the principles of healthy eating. There are many temptations placed in the way of children with pocket money to spend, such as ice cream vans parked outside schools when the children come out, and it is not easy for parents to deal with these problems. Catarrhal children are also a problem, and though the more serious complications are now largely prevented, the inconvenience caused by continual colds, night coughing, intermittent deafness, and loss of the sense of well-being makes this one of the most troublesome ailments of younger school children. I have no doubt that there is an association between these conditions and the high proportion of sugary confections and refined carbohydrates in the dietary of many children. The dental dilapidations caused by these same sophisticated types of food is well understood.

### *Handicapped children*

The task of ensuring that handicapped children are ascertained as soon as possible and the provision of schooling suited to their special needs has always been an important part of the work of the school health service. During the year, the Ministry of Education Circular 14/61 drawing attention to the needs of children with impaired hearing was received, and consideration has been given to possible extensions of the service. A small group of children with some impairment of hearing who were not making educational progress in normal schools has been formed within the Downs School for physically handicapped and delicate children, and the services of a teacher of the deaf made available part time for them and for a number of pre-school children. First impressions are that a marked improvement in speech and self reliance has resulted, with slower improvement educationally.

On page 92 is set out the actual number of handicapped children in Special Schools, day or residential, as at 1961, together with an estimate of the expected numbers based on national figures. Under most categories the number is seen to be above the expected average.

So far as the day schools for physically handicapped and the educationally sub-normal are concerned, undoubtedly the existence of a local school tends to encourage its use, so that borderline cases, who in country areas would continue in an ordinary school, are given the advantage of specialised treatment and admitted.

Another reason for the higher average is that parents tend to bring delicate and handicapped children to reside in favoured areas. The probable number of such children is between 10 and 15 per cent. of the total.

At the end of the year we reluctantly said goodbye to Dr. Doris Small who has given so much help in the child guidance clinic. Many children and parents owe her a debt of gratitude for the time she has spent helping them sort out their difficulty, and I personally, and my colleagues, valued her judgment and enjoyed working with her. We welcome Dr. Hugh Elwell as her successor. The helping of young persons to sort out emotional problems is one of the most important measures in the prevention of mental ill-health, and the child guidance clinic and the associated school psychological service is an extremely hard-working and useful part of the health service.

Finally, I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Education Committee for their sustained interest and help during the year, and to all the members of the Health Department who have helped to carry out the work detailed in the following pages.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH VICKERY,  
*Principal School Medical Officer.*

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as constituted at 31st December, 1961)

*The Mayor:*

COUNCILLOR J. B. COVENTRY, J.P.

*Chairman:*

ALDERMAN S. M. CAFFYN, C.B.E.

*Deputy-Chairman*

COUNCILLOR W. P. LEBBON

*Alderman:*

MISS G. L. PARKER, M.B.E.

*Councillors:*

R. F. AKEHURST

G. A. BOSLEY

S. W. E. BOUGHTON

C. E. DOBELL

G. S. FOYLE

H. INGRAM

MRS. F. M. LLEWELLYN

W. A. NEALE

F. A. POPE

C. J. H. TOLLEY

L. A. VICKERS

*Co-opted Members:*

REV. W. W. S. MARCH

REV. CANON J. J. CURTIN

REV. J. P. VEALL

MRS. I. A. SNELL

PROFESSOR H. BERRY

MR. K. R. JACKSON

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

*(a) Full-Time Officers*

*Principal School Medical Officer:*

K. O. A. VICKERY, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
D.Obst., R.C.O.G. (to March, 1961)

WALTER JAMES WIGFIELD, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

(from March, 1961)

*School Medical Officers:*

MARJORIE I. GODSON, M.B., Ch.B.

MARGARET B. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part-time)  
(from May, 1961)

*Principal School Dental Officer:*

MAURICE G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*School Dental Officer:*

J. W. MARTIN, L.D.S.

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

MRS. S. M. JAMES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

*Health Visitors/School Nurses:*

MISS. J. C. M. BERK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. D. BEALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS E. L. CLARK, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MRS. D. I. DALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS E. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS M. G. HEMMING, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. J. HUDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS B. E. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
MISS R. E. TOPHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

*Clinic Nurse (Part-time)*

MRS. C. M. STANIFORD

*Speech Therapist:*

MRS. K. HANSFORD, L.C.S.T.

*Clerical Staff:*

MISS B. DOUCH (Senior)  
MISS J. MARKWICK  
MISS B. G. HEPBURN

*Dental Attendants:*

MRS. D. D. STONER (*part-time only from October, 1961*)  
MISS D. WARD  
MISS K. CHEAN (*from October, 1961*)

**(b) Part-time Officers**

*Consultant Orthodontic Surgeons:*

NORMAN GRAY, F.D.S., R.C.S., H.D.D., L.D.S., Dip.Orth.R.C.S.  
(*until 31st March, 1961*)  
ROGER ABBEY, D.D.O., R.F.P.S.(G.), L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)  
(*until 31st March, 1961*)  
D. A. PLINT, F.D.S., D.Orth.  
(*from April, 1961*)

*Orthodontic Assistants:*

H. G. GRIFFITH, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.  
(*until 31st March, 1961*)  
DOUGLAS W. MARTIN, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)  
(*until 31st March, 1961*)

*Child Guidance Service:*

DORIS KATHLEEN SMALL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.M.  
MISS M. LOGG, B.A., Dip.Psych., Educational Psychologist  
MISS S. D. LEA, Social Worker  
MRS. J. BARRON, Clerk (*until 10th November, 1961*)  
MISS C. LISTER, Clerk (*from 6th December, 1961*)

**CLINICS**

*The various Clinics were held as follows:*

*Special Examination Clinics*

These were held at Avenue House, Acacia Villa, Hampden Park Hall and Green Street Clinics and also at Hampden Park Secondary School and Highfield Junior School as required.



### *Speech Therapy*

Acacia Villa .. ..	Friday, a.m.
Avenue House .. ..	Tuesday and Thursday, 9.15 a.m., and 2.15 p.m.
Hampden Park Infants' School ..	Weekly sessions
The Downs School .. ..	Weekly sessions
Swallows Nest School .. ..	Weekly sessions
Occupation Centre .. ..	Weekly sessions

### *Child Guidance*

Avenue House	
Psychiatrist .. ..	Thursday, 10 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Educational Psychologist ..	Thursday, Friday and alternate Tuesdays, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

### *Ophthalmic*

Princess Alice Hospital .. ..	Special sessions fortnightly, Friday, 9.30 a.m.
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### *Dental*

Avenue House .. ..	Daily, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Anaesthetic sessions .. ..	Monday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m.
Orthodontic sessions .. ..	Tuesday and Friday, 9 a.m. (until September, 1961)

### *Chiropody*

Avenue House .. ..	As and when required
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### *Remedial Exercises (during school term)*

Avenue House .. ..	Tuesday mornings, 9 to 10 a.m.
Chelsea Training College.. ..	Tuesday evenings, at 5.30 p.m.

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## 1. STATISTICS

The number of children on the school registers on reopening in January was 6,680 and 6,608 by the end of the year. There were 939 children admitted during the year and the net decrease compared with the end of 1960 was 38.

The average attendance of children for the year was 6,257, a percentage of 93.60.

### TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

At Primary Schools .. ..	3,362
At Secondary Schools, including Grammar Schools ..	3,124
At Special Schools .. ..	122
Total .. ..	6,608

## 2. SCHOOL HYGIENE

### *(a) Environment*

It is a commendable reflection on the responsible staff of the schools and of the associated canteens that a consistently high standard of hygiene has been observed by the medical staff and public health inspectors during their visits—particularly is this commendation applicable to the older schools somewhat lacking in modern design equipment and facilities.

The staff of the school meals service organisation is well supervised and appear to be fully conscious of their duty to provide not only a satisfactory dietary but one that is safe and free from the causative organisms of food poisoning.

### *(b) Personal Hygiene*

Selective inspections totalling 10,414 were made to determine the cleanliness and general state of health of pupils. The number of children found to be infested with nits or head lice has decreased to fifty-five during the year. In each case a home visit is promptly paid to ascertain whether other members of the family are affected. Prophylactic use of a gammexane shampoo at fortnightly intervals has resulted in a remarkable improvement in some long-standing cases.

### *(c) Health Education*

As an aid to the normal work of the teaching staff in this subject, three schools have requested talks by school medical officers and the school nurses on healthy living, growing up, personal relationships and the dangers of smoking. One school was lent posters to help a project on foot health and sensible shoes, and talks have been given on health and mental development of children to parent-teacher association meetings.

## 3. MEDICAL INSPECTION

The revised procedure for medical inspections, now in its second year, was on the whole successful and the Head Teachers have made use of the opportunity to notify children who display physical or behaviour abnormalities and in this respect some 70 children were referred to the School Medical Officer. It has been shown that the chief value of the Physical Education Survey is to detect postural defects between the ages of 7 and 13, and, therefore, at the end of the year it was decided that the annual survey at infants schools should be discontinued in 1962. It was also decided to restrict this survey to an annual inspection carried out in the Summer term among first and third year children at junior schools and first and second year children at secondary schools.

The numbers of pupils with defects noted at the annual survey during the year was 168.

Health questionnaire forms were sent out to parents of children in their second term in a secondary school and 267 were returned, 27 of which contained a request to see the school doctor.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

The total number of children examined at periodic medical inspections was 1,418. A percentage of 33.9 had defective vision and other defects requiring treatment, not including dental disease or infestation with vermin. Children admitted from schools not maintained by the local authority who had therefore not had a periodic medical inspection and pupils remaining at school beyond school leaving age, were also included in this total.

GENERAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED

An estimate of the child's physical condition at the time of the inspection was made and children classified as follows:

Satisfactory	..	..	..	1,416 (99.86 per cent.)
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	2 ( 0.14 per cent.)

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Re-examinations of children with defects found at previous medical inspections amounted to 1,303. In addition 421 children were brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by parents, teachers and school nurses as requiring treatment or observation. Those dealing with children are greatly to be encouraged in bringing any doubt they may have to the attention of the School Health Service.

4. WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

The School Nurses accompany the Medical Officer at all medical inspections in schools and clinics, and also carry out vision and hearing tests at the schools, working in close co-operation with the head teachers.

They conduct minor ailment clinics in various districts of the town, and attend dental anaesthesia clinics when required.

					<i>Sessions</i>
Medical Inspections	..	..	..	..	170
Hygiene Inspections	..	..	..	..	95
School Clinics	..	..	..	..	4
Vision Testing in School		..	..	..	88
Dental Clinics	..	..	..	..	202
Minor Ailment Clinics	..	..	..	..	470
					<i>Visits</i>
Home Vists to School Children	..	..	..	..	573
Other School Visits	..	..	..	..	165

## 5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Children with defects are referred to their family doctor, to hospital for specialist opinion, or to the School Clinic for treatment for minor ailments and other special defects.

### MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

		1960	1961
Total number of children who attended	..	475	508
Total attendances made	.. ..	2,321	2,444
Total number of defects treated	.. ..	475	512
Conditions treated were:			
Impetigo	.. ..	16	18
Eye diseases (external)	.. ..	31	36
Ear diseases	.. ..	17	9
Other skin diseases (boils, septic conditions, etc.)		239	215
Miscellaneous (sprains, burns, cuts, etc.)	..	155	216
Pediculosis	.. ..	17	14
		<hr/> 475	<hr/> 512

### CHIROPODY

Mr. T. Ingham, M.Ch.S., the full-time departmental Chiropodist, is now responsible for school children's chiropody sessions. Eighty children made one hundred and seventy-three attendances during the year for the treatment of corns, callosities and minor foot defects.

### VISUAL DEFECTS

	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Old Cases</i>	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Number of cases referred to Ophthalmic Clinic	..	183	288	300
Number of attendances made	..	219	308	325
Glasses prescribed	..	108	170	166

On 133 occasions the school doctor referred children to the Executive Council for repair or replacement of broken glasses under the National Health Service. In four cases the applications were refused, as it was felt that undue negligence had been shown and the cost of these (£7 12s.) was borne by the Corporation.

Children suffering from squint were supervised at the hospital Ophthalmic Clinic where orthoptic treatment was given when necessary.

In view of the waiting list of children to be seen at the Ophthalmic Clinic, consideration is being given to sending new refractive only cases to qualified Opticians.

### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Use is made of the local hospital Ear, Nose and Throat Department and in the case of deaf children requiring special assessment,



the Audiology Unit of the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, London.

The individual screening with the pure tone audiometer of six-year-olds was continued during the year. Of 651 children tested, ninety-one failed the first test and were referred for further examination or treatment. In the majority of cases, appropriate treatment will effect a complete cure. The value of this work is that unsuspected mild deafness is detected before serious damage to the ears or interference with education has occurred. In addition, 128 children were referred to the School Medical Officers because of suspected deafness. Forty-three failed the audiometer test; three of these have a permanent hearing defect; seven were referred to the ear, nose and throat specialist and thirty-three remained under observation.

#### ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS

Twenty-one children suffering from defects requiring the Specialist's opinion were referred to the hospital.

As a result of the annual surveys, periodic medical inspections and re-inspections carried out during the year, children suffering from defects in posture and feet attended for remedial exercises as follows:—

		<i>Breathing Exercises</i>	<i>Postural Exercises</i>	<i>Foot Exercises</i>
*Stafford Junior School	..	2	2	5
Highfield Junior School	..	1	2	3
*St. Mary's Boys School	..	2	—	3
Langney C.P. School	..	2	—	4
*Motcombe Infants School	..	—	3	9
*Pashley Down Infants School		1	2	2
Hampden Park Infants School		1	1	12
*Roselands Infants School	..	—	2	4
Avenue House Clinic	..	11	31	10
Chelsea College of Physical Education	.. ..	7	62	9
Total	..	27	105	61

\*Exercises commenced in these schools in the Autumn Term 1961

The exercises were given by the third-year students of the Chelsea College of Physical Education and were of great benefit to the children.

#### OTHER DEFECTS

*Emuresis.* In the course of the year, six children have been lent electric alarm pad units, one child is now cured, two have been improved, and three are still under treatment. A number of children have also been treated by the hospital paediatric department which also holds a stock of these units.

*Obesity.* The number of overweight children has necessitated holding a regular clinic where parents and children can receive help



and encouragement from the School Nurse in sensible eating habits, and where the children can be weighed and their progress supervised by the school doctor.

#### REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

Speech therapy clinics were held each week at Avenue House on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and at Acacia Villa on Friday mornings and weekly during the school terms at:—

			<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Avenue House and Acacia Villa	..	..	229	40
Hampden Park Infants School	..	..	38	30
The Downs School (including Old Town)	..	..	35	24
Swallows Nest E.S.N. School	..	..	38	27
Bourne Infants School	..	..	35	23
Occupation Centre	..	..	36	17
			<hr/> 411	<hr/> 161

Number of attendances made by children of school age	..	2,385
Number of cases under school age treated during the year	..	18
Number of attendances made by children under school age	..	349
Number of attendances made by cases at the Occupation Centre	..	404

<i>Type of defect treated (children of school age)</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Stammer	22
Dyslalia	56
Sigmatism	24
Delayed speech	5
Spastic	3
Cleft palate	3
Deafness	2
Other defects	29
	<hr/> 144

<i>Type of defect treated (children under school age)</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Stammer	2
Dyslalia	8
Delayed speech	8
	<hr/> 18

Number of new cases referred during the year	..	58
Number of cases of school age under treatment at the end of the year	..	99
Number of cases discharged during the year	..	45

KATHLEEN HANSFORD,  
*Speech Therapist.*

## 6. CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

The work of the Clinic continued throughout the year under the guidance of Dr. Doris K. Small. A slightly smaller number of cases were dealt with since Dr. Small's time at the Clinic was limited, and the appointment of a new Psychiatrist, anticipated throughout the year, was not made.

Tables are appended detailing the work of the year and the type of problems referred. There has been a marked increase in the number of adolescent children referred because of difficult behaviour, a proportion of these has been of the more vulnerable type, *i.e.* children in care of the Local Authority, who cannot return to normal home life, or children with abnormal parental situations in which security is lacking.

In spite of the reduced Clinic hours, the waiting list has been shortened this year and more quickly absorbed.

### *Statistics relating to Eastbourne children*

Number of new cases referred in 1961	..	..	101	
Number of cases re-referred in 1961	..	..	22	
			—	123

### *Referred by:*

Assistant School Medical Officer	..	..	87	
Schools	..	..	10	
Private Doctors	..	..	8	
Hospitals	..	..	4	
Juvenile Courts	..	..	—	
Probation Officers	..	..	5	
Parents and Other Sources	..	..	8	
Children's Officers	..	..	1	
			—	123

### *Problems:*

Personality and Nervous Disorders	..	..	15	
Habit Disorders	..	..	6	
Behaviour Disorders	..	..	36	
Educational and Vocational Guidance	..	..	12	
Special Examination for Juvenile Court or placement			1	
Assessment of Intelligence	..	..	53	
			—	123

### *How dealt with:*

Psychiatric Treatment	..	..	13	
Remedial Teaching	..	..	10	
Periodic Supervision	..	..	49	
Advice	..	..	27	
Intelligence Tests (and closed)	..	..	5	
Withdrawn before Diagnostic Interview	..	..	3	
Awaiting (Diagnostic or Intelligence Tests)	..	..	16	
			—	123

The following Summary gives an indication of the amount of work involved in dealing with all cases:—

*Psychiatrist:*

Diagnostic Interviews	..	..	..	63
Treatment Interviews	..	..	..	180

*Psychologist:*

Interviews for Tests (including School Tests)	..			134
School Visits	..	..	..	45
Home and Miscellaneous Visits	..		..	18
Remedial Teaching Interviews	..	..	..	356
Supervision Interviews	..	..	..	20
Clinic Interviews with Parents	..	..	..	70

*Psychiatric Social Worker:*

Interviews in Clinic	..	..	..	176
Home and Other Visits	..	..	..	282
Social Histories	..	..	..	54

*Analysis of Treatment Cases Closed during current year:*

(i.e. Old and new cases seen by Psychiatrist in 1961 and previous years and discharged during 1961 according to the following categories):—

Discharged—Improved	..	..	2
Not Improved	..	..	—
After Advice	..	..	8
Transferred	..	..	9
Unco-operative	..	..	9

*Analysis of Remedial Teaching:*

Discharged—Improved	..	..	7
Unco-operative	..	..	—
Transferred to Special School			
or Class	..	..	—
Moved from District	..	..	—
Still Receiving Remedial Teaching	..		10
Still under Supervision	..	..	6

## 7. HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The following table shows the number of children on the Register of Handicapped Pupils at the end of the year.

	<i>In Residential Special Schools</i>	<i>In Day Special Schools</i>	<i>In Ordinary Schools</i>	<i>In Hospital Schools</i>	<i>At Home</i>	<i>Total</i>
Partially Sighted	2	—	2	—	—	4
Blind ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Partially Deaf ..	2	4	10	—	2	18
Deaf ..	6	—	—	—	—	6
Delicate ..	—	26	14	—	—	40
Physically Handicapped	—	17	5	3	—	25
Educationally Sub-Normal ..	2	75	—	—	—	77
Epileptic ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Maladjusted ..	2	2	—	—	—	4
	16	*124	33	3	3	177

*\*Includes seven children from other Authorities*

### HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

	<i>Expected No.*</i>	<i>Actual No. at Dec. 1961</i>
Blind .. ..	2	0
Partially Sighted ..	2	2
Deaf .. ..	4	6
Partially Deaf ..	2	6
Delicate .. ..	13	26
Physically Handicapped	8	17
E.S.N. .. ..	44	75
Maladjusted ..	5	4
Epileptic .. ..	1	2
Total ..	81	138

\*An average based on national figures included in the latest edition of the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Education (1958-59).

### EPILEPTICS

There are twenty-three children who are known epileptics attending ordinary schools in the town (not on the Register of Handicapped Pupils).

### CHILDREN FOUND TO BE UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL EDUCATION ACT, 1944, SECTION 57

Children notified to the Local Health Authority:

Under Section 57 (4)	..	..	..	..	2
Under Section 57 (5)	..	..	..	..	—

SWALLOW'S NEST DAY SCHOOL

			Boys	Girls
Number on Roll, January, 1961	..	..	41	26
Admissions	..	..	12	2
Readmissions	..	..	2	—
Leavers	..	..	4	4
Number on Roll, December, 1961	..	..	51	24
The leavers are accounted for as follows:				
Reached statutory leaving age	..	..	3	1
Excluded on medical grounds	..	..	1	—
Excluded for other reasons	..	..	—	1
Transferred to other schools	..	..	—	2

The following is the report of Mr. S. Moss, L.C.P., Headmaster:

Our numbers increased again and the roll is now higher than it has ever been.

The record of finding work for children who leave and who retain their jobs continues at a highly satisfactory level.

The extended services of Mrs. Hansford (Speech Therapist) have proved very successful, and Mrs. Dale's (Health Visitor School Nurse) hygiene lessons continue to be popular with, and beneficial to the children. We hope that next year we shall be able to extend this service to our senior boys with a doctor giving the instruction. I must take this opportunity of putting on record our thanks to all sides of the Medical staff for their help and co-operation.

The social side of the school's activities were varied and included a trip to Portsmouth with a boat trip up Southampton Water, the 5th Annual Special Schools' Sports Meeting held this year at Hastings, and our own Sports and Swimming Gala.

Children continue to attend Chelsea College for Physical Education Clinical treatment, and although this has been somewhat curtailed of recent years, it is proving successful in its results. The help of the students in this way, and with our swimming instruction is greatly appreciated.

DOWN'S SCHOOL, BEECHY AVENUE, EASTBOURNE

Forty-eight children were on the register of the Downs School at the beginning of the year and were classified as follows:

Delicate	..	..	..	..	26
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	20
Partially Deaf	..	..	..	..	2
					—
					48
					—
Number of admissions	..	..	..	..	11



Children left for the following reasons:

Transferred to ordinary schools	..	..	..	6
School leavers	..	..	..	1
Left the district	..	..	..	2
To Residential Schools	..	..	..	1
				<hr/> 10 <hr/>

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was:

Delicate	..	..	..	..	26
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	17
Partially Deaf	..	..	..	..	4
Maladjusted	..	..	..	..	2
					<hr/> 49 <hr/>

The following is the report of Miss N. M. GURR, Head Teacher:

"Forty-nine children on roll now.

"The part-time services of the physiotherapist, speech therapist and teacher of the deaf are continued along with classroom work and all help to give the children the maximum of opportunity.

"The parents' evening was held in March when the Employment Officer of the National Spastics Society spoke on the employment of the handicapped.

"Thirty-one children went to camp at Polegate with the Organiser of Physical Education, teachers, the Health Visitor and students from Chelsea College. All the children spent a day at Bexhill.

"The Swimming Gala in July was a great success and was enjoyed by many parents and visitors. A large number of our children are competent swimmers, in spite of being handicapped.

"We are very pleased that the new toilets and wash basins to each of the three classrooms are now in use.

"Harvest Festival and Christmas were celebrated.

"We have had many visitors both individual and in groups, including students from the Chelsea College of Physical Education, the Training College, Health Visitor, students and foreign visitors."

## 8. SPECIAL TUITION

(a) *At Home* Tuition was given to one child suffering from a psychiatric disorder, and to three pre-school children suffering from impaired hearing.

(b) *At School* Tuition was given by a part-time teacher of the deaf to one child in her normal junior school, and to the group of six children with impaired hearing at the Downs School.

(c) *In Hospital* Children admitted to hospital for lengthy periods are given tuition as circumstances permit. Arrangements were made for three children to be helped in this way.

## 9. DENTAL CLINIC

### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

#### SESSIONS

The number of sessions devoted to inspection and treatment were:

The Principal School Dental Officer	..	..	..	428
School Dental Officer	..	..	..	424

Of these, forty-two sessions were devoted to inspections and 810 to treatment. In addition, the visiting Orthodontic Specialists carried out 37 sessions.

#### GENERAL SERVICES

At the forty-two sessions devoted to periodic school inspections, 4,853 children were seen in the following age groups:

Age	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
Inspected	86	473	475	563	444	467	466	405	310	377	418	184	101	58	19	2	4,853

At the special request of parents, a further 92 children were inspected at the clinic, making together a total of 4,945 children seen. Of these, 1,861 (38 per cent.) were found to require treatment, and 1,853 individual children actually received treatment during the year.

The following is a summary of the treatment given:

#### Fillings:

Permancnt teeth	..	..	..	2,474	
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	139	
				—————	2,613

#### Number of teeth filled:

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	2,102	
Temporary tceth	..	..	..	133	
				—————	2,235

#### Extractions:

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	524	
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	965	
				—————	1,489

Administration of general anaesthetics	..	..			829
--	----	----	--	--	-----

#### Other operations:

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	3,422	
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	266	
				—————	3,688

Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures					19
--	--	--	--	--	----

## ORTHODONTICS

Cases commenced during the year	..	..	34
Cases brought forward from previous year	..	..	146
Cases completed during the year	..	..	26
Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	8
Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	40
Removable appliances fitted	..	..	37
Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	5
Total attendances	..	..	513

The periodic school inspections were all carried out on the school premises, and the greater part of the treatment at the central clinic at Avenue House. In the cases, however, of two of the more outlying schools namely Hampden Park Secondary and Highfield Primary, conservative treatment was performed at the schools, and only cases requiring extractions were referred to Avenue House. By this means, a considerable loss of school time by the children was avoided.

The majority of the extractions were carried out under general anaesthesia, nitrous oxide and oxygen, administered through either a McKesson anaesthesor or a Walton No. 2 machine, with the additional use upon occasions of a Trilene vapouriser. In cases where a local anaesthetic has been requested by either the parent or the child, this method is used if clinical conditions are suitable.

Radiological examinations were carried out on 292 children, and 651 X-ray photographs were taken. Having our own X-ray apparatus on the premises has proved of inestimable value in assessing the many varied factors which can influence the diagnosis and treatment planning of any future dental work.

At the end of March, the orthodontic specialist service passed from the local Authority over to the Regional Hospital Board. The clinics, however, continue to be held at Avenue House, an arrangement that enables us to maintain a close liaison with the Orthodontic Consultant, Mr. D. A. Plint.

I feel we owe a great deal of gratitude to his predecessors, Mr. Norman Gray and Mr. Roger Abbey and their respective associates, Mr. H. G. Griffith and Mr. Douglas Martin for their valuable work over the past years in coping so efficiently with this ever-increasing and specialised branch of dentistry.

In spite of the increasing need and demand for orthodontic treatment, the main problem of the dental profession still remains that of dental caries. The general dental condition of children here can be regarded as satisfactory in so far that the facilities for repairing the ravages of dental caries are sought after and accepted, with the result that very few neglected mouths are now seen at school inspections. On the other hand, when examining the older age groups in particular, one notices that very few are without any fillings, and in quite a number of cases there are hardly any teeth that have not been filled. In other words, we owe our present state of dental health to restorative or conservative dentistry, and not to preventive dentistry. To alter

this situation, we have as yet no panacea to offer, but must continue to reiterate the value and importance of the four cardinal points of any dental health education programme, namely nutrition, eating habits, regular dental inspection and the maintenance of a high degree of oral hygiene.

With regard to this latter point, an interesting piece of research was carried out during the year at the Unilever Research Laboratory. A comparison was made as to the efficiency of four various ways of removing food debris from the teeth. These consisted of tooth brushing, chewing slices of apple, water rinse and dental cleaning tablets. The slices of apple proved by far the most efficient, and I feel here we have a lead in our fight against dental caries. Even if during certain times of the year, the apple is not always an economic possibility within everyone's reach, the production synthetically of a palatable and fibrous chewing substance may prove the answer to our problem. So many recent investigations into the incidence of dental caries have all tended towards the dictum that if we want to keep our teeth we must use them, an action so seldom required by our modern diet.

M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.,

*Principal School Dental Officer.*

## 10. FAMILIES WITH DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS

The School Medical Officers and the Health Visitors are fully aware of the difficulties and problems which can occur from time to time even in the best ordered families and advice and guidance are given where necessary. Many parents look upon the School Health Service as something distant and distinct from home, but in fact it is interested in the school child physically, mentally and socially and any troubles affecting him at home have not only repercussions on his family, but also in school.

There are a number of families in Eastbourne who fall into the category of "problem families". The children tend to be neglected, become in time beyond control and are often in moral danger. In dealing with these families there is the closest liaison between the School Health Service and Social Workers involved. Especially difficult cases are considered and discussed by the Co-ordination Committee for Child Welfare, which is made up of the Superintendent Health Visitor, Senior Welfare Officer, Children's Officer, Housing Superintendent, School Attendance Officer, Probation Officer and National Assistance Board representative. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer acts as chairman of this committee. Thirty-six families were helped, twenty-four of them being time-consuming.



I am again indebted to Mr. B. H. Rich, the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for his ready co-operation and patient work in trying to help families with difficulties and problems. He directly assisted the Department in twenty-one cases, involving forty-six children, of whom twenty-five were of school age. The cases were classified as follows:

Neglect	..	..	..	..	..	12
Advice sought	..	..	..	..	..	6
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moral danger	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						21
						—

Ninety-five visits were paid to these families.

Mr. Rich also dealt with forty-eight families for the following reasons:

Neglect	..	..	..	..	..	21
Abandonment	..	..	..	..	..	1
Moral danger	..	..	..	..	..	5
Advice sought	..	..	..	..	..	17
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	4
						—
						48
						—

Of the 109 children in these families, 72 were of school age.

## 11. JUVENILE CRIME

The Chief Constable, Mr. R. W. Walker, has kindly supplied the following statistics:

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Convicted—conditional discharge	..			9	—
Convicted—absolute discharge	..			2	—
Probation	..	..	..	18	1
Approved School	..	..	..	6	—
Pending	..	..	..	—	—
Borstal training	..	..	..	1	—
Fined	..	..	..	15	—
Dismissed	..	..	..	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	5	—
				—	—
				55	1
Cautioned	..	..	..	29	3
				—	—
				84	4
				—	—



## 12. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The Department, in close co-operation with the Youth Employment Service, completed 802 medical reports during the year, in respect of children who were due to leave secondary modern schools, indicating, where necessary, types of employment likely to be unsuitable for medical reasons. One handicapped pupil was known to have made application for registration as a disabled person on leaving school.

In accordance with the Byclaws regulating the employment of children of school age, a medical certificate must be produced to the effect that their employment will not be prejudicial to their health or development and will not render them unfit to benefit fully from their education. Towards the end of the year, it was decided after consultation with the Chief Education Officer, that in view of the large number of children engaged in part-time employment, it was not necessary for a child to attend for examination if his school medical record showed no special disability. Ninety-six such certificates were issued up to the end of the year and the number of children examined during the year was 172.

## 13. PROVISION OF CLOTHING

EDUCATION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1948, SECTION 5

Various articles of clothing were supplied by the Education Authority to fifty-nine children from thirty-two families.

## 14. SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During the year 1961, the total number of meals served was 736,695 of which 22,106 were free. This compares with 696,519 which was the total for 1960, 21,634 of these being free.

The Milk in Schools Scheme has continued to function, and one-third pint bottles of milk are provided for all primary and secondary school children who wish to have them. The following table shows the number of children in maintained schools taking meals and milk on a day in October, 1961, and in 1960.

<i>A day in October</i>	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS					
	MEALS				MILK	
	<i>No. of Children in Schools</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Percentage taking Meals</i>	<i>Total taking Milk</i>	<i>Percentage taking Milk</i>
1961	6,351	104	3,494	56.6	5,278	83.1
1960	6,172	109	3,226	54.0	5,206	84.5

## 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following notifications of infectious disease in children of school age were received in the Department:

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	7
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	15
Measles	..	..	..	..	76
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1

## 16. TUBERCULOSIS

One case of tuberculosis was notified in a child of school age during the year.

### B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

For some years children known to be contacts of cases of tuberculosis have been offered this vaccine (Bacille Calmette-Guérin) during the routine preventive measures taken by the Chest Physician and staff of this Department and in this connection two children of school age were vaccinated. Several other children were known contacts, but were found after a simple skin test to have acquired a degree of immunity.

In addition, B.C.G. vaccination has been offered to children of thirteen years attending both Council and private schools, and the students attending colleges of further education.

Details of children and students taking advantage of the scheme are as follows:

				<i>Skin Tested</i>	<i>Vaccinated</i>
Children in school	..	..	..	736	640
Students	..	..	..	525	443

Ninety-six of the 736 school children gave a positive Mantoux reaction, indicating past tuberculosis infection. They were not vaccinated with B.C.G. but were X-rayed and in all cases the X-ray report was satisfactory.

## 17. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Local Health Authority's arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, are utilised in connection with the protection of school children. There is a very close liaison between the Sections of the Department dealing with Vaccination and Immunisation and the School Health Service. Statistics relating to the protection of school age children are given in the relevant section of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

## 18. DEATHS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Deaths of children of school age during the year were as follows:

- Boy, aged 5 years—1. (a) Cardiac Failure.  
(b) Cor Pulmonale.  
(c) Bilateral broncho-pneumonia  
(virus infection)
- Boy, aged 6 years—1. (a) Broncho-pneumonia.  
(b) Rhabdomyosarcoma.

## 19. TRAINING COLLEGES

Close liaison is maintained between the Department and both training colleges in the town. Lectures were given by members of the staff to the students and three sessions at Eastbourne Training College and nine sessions at Chelsea College of Physical Education were held during the year for medical examinations.

Valuable help was received from staff and students of Chelsea College in holding classes for handicapped children and those with minor postural and orthopaedic defects. These were held not only in the clinic, but also in school and in the swimming bath and gave children the benefit of individual specialist attention.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
**MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT**  
 RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961  
*Local Education Authority: EASTBOURNE C.B.*

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1962, as in Form 7, 7 M and 11 Schools . . . 6604

NOTE: Tables A, B and C relate only to medical inspections of pupils attending maintained schools prescribed in Section 48 (1) of the Education Act, 1944.

**Part I**

**Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)**

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. 2</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later	1	1	100	—	—
1956	116	116	100	—	—
1955	339	339	100	—	—
1954	20	20	100	—	—
1953	9	9	100	—	—
1952	14	14	100	—	—
1951	12	12	100	—	—
1950	12	12	100	—	—
1949	24	24	100	—	—
1948	10	10	100	—	—
1947	562	562	100	—	—
1946 and earlier	299	297	99.33	2	0.67
TOTAL	1,418	1,416	99.86	2	0.14

TABLE B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

NOTES: Pupils found at Periodic Inspections to require treatment for a defect should not be excluded from Table B by reason of the fact that they were already under treatment for that defect. Table B relates to individual pupils and not to defects. Consequently, the total in column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)</i> (1)	<i>For Defective Vision (excluding squint)</i> (2)	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II</i> (3)	<i>Total individual pupils</i> (4)
1957 and later	—	—	—
1956	6	24	27
1955	17	76	83
1954	1	3	4
1953	2	2	3
1952	1	—	1
1951	4	3	6
1950	2	2	4
1949	4	—	4
1948	2	—	2
1947	103	88	174
1946 and earlier	67	53	110
TOTAL	209	251	418

TABLE C—OTHER INSPECTIONS

NOTES: A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	421
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	1,303
			Total	.. 1,724

TABLE D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

NOTES: All cases of infestation, however slight, should be included in Table D. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons..	10,414
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	55
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—



## Part II

### Defects Found by Medical Inspections during the year

TABLE A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

NOTE: All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at periodic medical inspections should be included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection. This Table should include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin .. ..	9	13	36	13	6	3	51	29
5	Eyes:								
	a. Vision .. ..	23	56	148	91	38	8	209	155
	b. Squint .. ..	12	2	6	2	1	—	19	4
	c. Other .. ..	3	3	1	2	—	—	4	5
6	Ears:								
	a. Hearing .. ..	7	23	3	8	—	3	10	34
	b. Otitis Media .. ..	2	14	2	1	—	1	4	16
	c. Other .. ..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
7	Nose and Throat .. ..	17	74	7	8	3	3	27	85
8	Speech .. ..	15	11	2	2	1	1	18	14
9	Lymphatic Glands .. ..	5	38	1	3	—	2	6	43
10	Heart .. ..	—	9	3	7	—	1	3	17
11	Lungs .. ..	4	12	4	11	2	4	10	27
12	Developmental:								
	a. Hernia .. ..	2	8	2	—	1	—	5	8
	b. Other .. ..	—	27	6	8	1	4	7	39
13	Orthopaedic:								
	a. Posture .. ..	8	7	36	24	5	4	49	35
	b. Feet .. ..	27	26	15	15	2	5	44	46
	c. Other .. ..	6	15	12	43	2	2	20	60
14	Nervous System:								
	a. Epilepsy .. ..	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	4
	b. Other .. ..	—	2	1	4	—	2	1	8
15	Psychological:								
	a. Development .. ..	1	9	—	6	—	2	1	17
	b. Stability .. ..	2	27	4	15	—	5	6	47
16	Abdomen .. ..	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	6
17	Other .. ..	3	12	6	16	—	2	9	30

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE: All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at special medical inspections should be included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		<i>Pupils requiring Treatment</i> (3)	<i>Pupils requiring Observation</i> (4)
(1)	(2)		
4	Skin .. .. .	13	—
5	Eyes:		
	<i>a.</i> Vision .. .. .	9	2
	<i>b.</i> Squint .. .. .	1	—
	<i>c.</i> Other .. .. .	4	1
6	Ears:		
	<i>a.</i> Hearing .. .. .	13	11
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media .. .. .	—	—
	<i>c.</i> Other .. .. .	3	—
7	Nose and Throat .. .. .	12	3
8	Speech .. .. .	3	2
9	Lymphatic Glands .. .. .	—	—
10	Heart .. .. .	1	1
11	Lungs .. .. .	4	2
12	Developmental:		
	<i>a.</i> Hernia .. .. .	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Other .. .. .	4	—
13	Orthopaedic:		
	<i>a.</i> Posture .. .. .	9	—
	<i>b.</i> Feet .. .. .	28	3
	<i>c.</i> Other .. .. .	10	3
14	Nervous System:		
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy .. .. .	1	—
	<i>b.</i> Other .. .. .	—	1
15	Psychological:		
	<i>a.</i> Development .. .. .	10	5
	<i>b.</i> Stability .. .. .	23	4
16	Abdomen .. .. .	—	—
17	Other .. .. .	39	8

### Part III

#### Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

NOTES: This part of the return should be used to give the total number of:

- (i) cases treated or under treatment during the year by members of the Authority's own staff;
- (ii) cases treated or under treatment during the year in the Authority's school clinics under National Health Service arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board; and

- (iii) cases known to the Authority to have been treated or under treatment elsewhere during the year.

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	51
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	511
TOTAL .. .. .	562
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	300

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	75
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	1
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	82
TOTAL .. .. .	158
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
* (a) in 1961 .. .. .	5
(b) in previous years .. .. .	9

\* A pupil recorded under (a) above should not be recorded at (b) in respect of the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .. .. .	192
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	12
TOTAL .. .. .	204

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN  
(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part I)

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm:					
(a) Scalp	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Body	..	..	..	..	4
Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	—
Impetigo ..	..	..	..	..	18
Other skin diseases ..	..	..	..	..	293
TOTAL ..					315

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics:					
By Psychiatrist ..	..	..	..	..	89
By Psychologist ..	..	..	..	..	122

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists ..	..	..	..	..	144

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

					<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ..	..	..	..	..	216
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements					—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..					642
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify:					
Breathing exercises (a) in school ..					9
Breathing exercises (b) in Clinic ..					10
(c) At Chelsea College of Physical Education					7
TOTAL (a)–(d)					884

# **Part IV** **Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority**

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:				
(a) At Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	4,853
(b) At Specials ..	..	..	..	92
				<hr/> 4,945
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	1,861
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	1,861
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	1,853
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11 (h)	..	..	..	7,105
(6) Half days devoted to:				
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	..	..	..	42
(b) Treatment	..	..	..	847
				<hr/> 889
(7) Fillings:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	2,474
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	139
				<hr/> 2,613
(8) Number of Teeth filled:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	2,102
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	133
				<hr/> 2,235
(9) Extractions:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	524
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	965
				<hr/> 1,489
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	..			829
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..		34
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	..			146
(c) Cases completed during the year ..	..	..		26
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..		8
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances	..	..		40
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	37
(g) Fixed appliances fitted ..	..	..	..	5
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	513
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	..	..		19
(13) Other operations:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	3,422
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	266
				<hr/> 3,688



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